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THREE CENTS

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LAST EDITION

VON HERTLING GIVES GERMAN VIEWS ON QUESTION OF PEACE

Chancellor Says Germany Ready to Examine Any Serious Proposal — Denies Germany Intends to Retain Belgium

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Saturday)—The German Chancellor, Count von Hertling, confirmed at a sitting of the Reichstag main committee on Thursday his telegram to the Foreign Office that a change in the direction of the Foreign Office would mean no alteration in the general imperial policy both foreign and domestic.

Regarding the former the Chancellor said the imperial policy was fixed in the reply to the Papal peace note. He then proceeded on familiar lines to affirm Germany's readiness for peace pourparlers. While the enemy's evident desire for their destruction existed, they must and would hold out, he said, but were any serious efforts for paving the way to peace to show themselves anywhere, then, quite certainly, they would not adopt a negative attitude, from the very beginning, but would examine seriously meant efforts, immediately with scrupulous care.

Naturally, it would be necessary for the appointed representatives of the enemy, duly authorized by their governments, to intimate that discussions were possible, discussions which, for the time being, would naturally be within a limited circle. The chancellor declared emphatically that this was the standpoint of the chief of the army administration, as well as his own, since the latter also did not conduct the war for war's sake, but had said to him that as soon as a serious desire for peace manifested itself on the other side, they must follow it up.

Continuing, the Chancellor proceeded to announce, quite generally, as he said, the lines laid down at discussions held recently at main headquarters. Regarding the East, he said, they stood on the basis of the Brest-Litovsk peace, and both the imperial and the chief army administration wished to see it loyalty carried out. The difficulty of executing it lay not on their side, but was due to the extremely uncertain conditions in Russia. They were inclined to believe in the present Russian Government's loyalty, and especially in that of its Berlin representative, but they might and could not assume unconditionally that the present Russian Government had power to carry through everywhere the loyal promises made.

As for the terrible crime in Moscow, all indications pointed to Entente instigation with a view to involving Germany in a fresh war with the present Russian Government, state of things she was most anxious to avoid. Regarding political currents in Russia, the Chancellor quoted Mr. Gortchakov's saying, "We are dumb but are not deaf," adding they would not commit themselves to any political counter-current, but were attentively watching the course Russia was steering.

After reviewing the political situation in the west, the chancellor referred to the reasons for von Kuehmann's resignation, and concluded, "The name of the man who has been proposed as his successor is known to you. Admiral von Hintze possesses a thorough knowledge of Russian affairs, which is a matter of great importance in the present situation," but it went without saying he would only give his counter-signature of the signature of von Hintze's appointment on condition the new Foreign Secretary followed his line of policy and not his own. So far as he was concerned, he already had a sure guarantee for this in von Hintze's promise. "I will direct the line of policy," said von Hertling. The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has merely to carry out my policy. The proposed Secretary of State is absolutely clear on this. The course with which the great majority of the Reichstag declared itself in agreement in November last will still be followed."

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Saturday)—A denial that Germany intended to retain Belgium was made by Count von Hertling, the German Imperial Chancellor, in the course of his speech before the Reichstag main committee on Thursday.

"The present possession of Belgium only means that we have a pawn for future negotiations," he said. "We have no intention to keep Belgium in any form whatever." "What we precisely want as expressed by us on Feb. 24," the Chancellor continued, "is that after the war restored Belgium shall, as a self-dependent state, not be subject to anybody as a vassal and shall live with us in good, friendly relations."

"I have held this point of view from the beginning in regard to Belgium and I still hold it today. This side of my policy is fully in conformity with the general lines, the direction of which I yesterday clearly laid before you."

"We are waging the war as a war of defense as we have done from the very beginning, and every imperialistic tendency to world domination has been remote from our minds."

"What we want is the inviolability of our territory, open-air expansion

LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

War summary specially written for The Christian Science Monitor

Special telegrams received this morning, from the bureau of this paper in London, indicate that, in the opinion of the military authorities in Whitehall, the preparations for the new German attack are now rapidly approaching completion, with the result that it may begin almost at any moment. It is, however, of course impossible for anybody to know exactly when and how the Germans will strike. A fortnight and more ago Mr. Lloyd George announced that everything was then believed to be ready. Something, at that time, went awry with the German plans, with the result that the attack was then held up. And it may be held up again now.

Meantime the British have been able to restore all their losses incurred when the first great wave of the enemy's assault fell upon them before St. Quentin. They have now two million men in their lines, and the chances of the Germans breaking through in the direction of the Channel ports are slighter than ever. Similiar strengthening has taken place in General Pétain's armies, which, as well as the British, have been strengthened by the brigading of American troops. But, most important of all, the real army of the United States is rapidly and steadily arriving on the French front. Four months ago, when the Germans originally struck, there were little more than a few regiments available to help the Allies. Today there are well upwards of a million

(Continued on page six, column one)

BRITISH TROOPS SENT TO SIBERIA

Steps Taken to Assist Russians and Tzecho-Slovaks Guarding Allied Stores Against Bolsheviks and German Prisoners

WASHINGTON, D. C.—British reinforcements have been dispatched to Siberia, according to official information received here today, to assist the Russians and Tzecho-Slovaks, guarding the allied stores against Bolsheviks and German prisoners who are reported to be advancing upon Vladivostok.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—United States troops overseas and on shipboard en route have passed the 1,100,000 mark. Gen. Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff, told the Senate Military Committee members today at their weekly conference. This represents an increase of more than 90,000 since last week.

Three army corps of from 225,000 to 250,000 men each have been definitely organized from American divisions in France. General March announced to the newspaper men.

Maj.-Gen. Hunter Liggett, commanding the forty-first (the Sunset) division, national guard, has been detailed as temporary commander of the first army corps. Commanders for the second and third have not yet been designated.

Five regular, nine national guard and four national army divisions have been used to make up the three corps.

General March said that the shipment of troops was proceeding without any interruption, the same rate being maintained for July as for previous months.

The first army corps comprises the following: First division, regulars commanded by Maj.-Gen. Robert L. Bullard; second division, regulars, Maj.-Gen. Omar Bundy; twenty-sixth, national guard, Maj.-Gen. Clarence R. Edwards; forty-second, national guard (rainbow), Maj.-Gen. Charles T. Menhor; forty-first, national guard (sunset), Maj.-Gen. Hunter Liggett; thirty-second, national guard (Michigan and Wisconsin), Maj.-Gen. W. G. Haan.

Second corps: Seventy-seventh, national army (New York troops), Maj.-Gen. George B. Duncan; thirty-fifth, national guard (Kansas and Missouri troops), Maj.-Gen. William M. Wright; eighty-second, national army (Alabama, Georgia and Tennessee), Maj.-Gen. William E. Burnham; thirtieth, national guard (Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina and District of Columbia troops), Maj.-Gen. George W. Read; twenty-eighth, national guard (Pennsylvania troops), Maj.-Gen. C. H. Muir; fourth division, regulars, Maj.-Gen. George H. Cameron.

Third corps: Third division, regulars, Maj.-Gen. Joseph E. Dickman; fifth, regulars, Maj.-Gen. John E. McMahon; seventy-eighth, national army (Delaware and New York troops), Maj.-Gen. J. M. McRae; eighth division, Maj.-Gen. Adelbert Cronkhite; thirty-third, national guard (Illinois troops), Maj.-Gen. George Bell Jr.; twenty-seventh, national guard (New York troops), Maj.-Gen. John F. Ryan.

Army Nominations Made

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Wilson today made these army nominations:

Major-general in the line of the army, Maj.-Gen. William Crozier, Maj.-Gen. Henry G. Sharpe.

Quartermaster-general with rank of major-general for four years—Brig.-Gen. Harry L. Rogers.

Chief of ordnance, with rank of major-general for four years—Brig.-Gen. Clarence C. Williams.

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CANADIAN PREMIER BUSY IN LONDON

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

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PRESIDENT WILSON LIKELY TO PROCLAIM WAR PROHIBITION

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again, the text of the resolution was unknown to those discussing it.

The Rev. George Jones, of the Methodist Church, had not supposed the resolution was Roman Catholic propaganda. He had not seen the resolution, but in a Columbus paper he had seen reference to the observance of a moment of prayer, and he thought this was a good plan. But if the plan involved Roman Catholic propaganda, he declared it ought to be rebuked. He would like to see a national movement for a moment of prayer instituted, but each individual should be allowed to pray as he thought best.

Angelus Feature Criticized

Boston Comment on Prayer Resolution of United States Senate

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Prayer is vitally proper and a call to it at this time would doubtless receive unusual consideration, but to direct that it be in accordance with the form of one sect, as does apparently the Senate Angelus Resolution, makes it better were it never to have been mentioned—this seems to be the attitude of many Boston churchmen. Editors of denominational papers, more or less the public spokesmen for their churches, express themselves quite decidedly on the subject.

The resolution, aside from the name Angelus, identifying it with a single church, is all right, but with the use of the name and what it implies, it is all wrong," said Dr. Frederick A. Bisbee, editor of the Universalist Leader. "Because by use of the name the real object of the resolution is diverted from being a simple prayer to God for wisdom in the prosecution of the war to an ecclesiastical question. It is not the genius of our government to direct the forms of worship, for all are free, but by precedent it has established the privilege of inviting to common prayer."

"We greatly rejoice in a deeper appreciation of God, but most strongly object to what seems to be Roman Catholic propaganda in the official recognition of the Roman Catholic Angelus," was the declaration of Joseph K. Wilson, associate editor of the Baptist Watchman Examiner. "It is certainly un-American, not in line with our fundamental convictions."

"I believe in prayer, and in the appointment by the government for daily prayer, but I am most emphatically opposed to any prayer of a particular denomination," were the words of David M. Lochron, director of men's work at Tremont Temple.

"A resolution like this, having governmental sanction, ought not to have anything that savors of the forms of any church," asserted Dr. Howard A. Bridgeman, editor of the Congregationalist. The Protestant element would draw back from any tacit or implied assumption that the name of the Virgin Mary should be used as a regular part of this daily intercession."

The Rt. Rev. Samuel B. Babcock, Episcopal suffragan bishop, said: "To ask that the prayer be the Angelus would defeat the purpose of the whole thing. We would do everything to encourage prayer at this time but could never use the Angelus."

Those of the Unitarian and Methodist faiths who were interviewed did not wish to be quoted.

SECOND READING OF BRITISH ALIEN BILL

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

WESTMINSTER, England (Saturday)—Sir George Cave in the House of Commons yesterday moved and carried unanimously the second reading of the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Bill and announced his intention of strengthening it by an amendment for a review and, if necessary, revocation of the naturalization certificates granted during the war. The essence of the bill, he stated, was adopted at the 1917 Imperial Conference and the draft had been approved by all the self-governing Dominions, except Australia, which, however, had not expressed dissent. Whereas naturalization certificates can now be revoked only if obtained by false representation or fraud, it is proposed to extend that power in cases of disloyalty, serious criminal offense or bad character, and where a person acted contrary to the declaration he made when naturalized.

Herbert Samuel, Sir George Cave's predecessor at the Home Office, cordially welcomed the bill, observing that the need of wider powers was shown by the case of a naturalized German who escaped conviction for high treason by a technicality and by cases of naturalized persons, whose conduct had since necessitated their internment.

Sir Willoughby Dickinson dealt with the question of the nationality of married women, rendered acute by the bill, since it would give the Home Secretary the extraordinary power of deciding whether the wife of a naturalized British subject should not lose her nationality.

LAKE BED IS NOW A GREAT CORN FIELD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

BLOOMINGTON, Ill.—Illinois is responding to the call for increased production of food in the effort to win the war, by reclaiming its swamp lands. Spring Lake, west of here, famous the country over for its duck shooting and black bass fishing, is now but a memory. Grover Cleveland, former President, and many other famous neighbors, have sought game birds upon this body of water, while the hook and line fishing was unsurpassed. Now the lake bed is a corn field. The completion of the great drainage project was celebrated recently.

THE JONAS CASE HEARD IN LONDON

Preliminary Proceedings in the Police Court Produce Some Remarkable Evidence — Karl Hahn Alias C. A. Vernon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The Police Court proceedings in the case of Sir Joseph Jonas, formerly Lord Mayor of Sheffield, and Charles Vernon, charged with a contravention of the Official Secrets Act of 1911 produced much evidence of a remarkable character. Sir Joseph Jonas was born in Germany, at Bingen-on-the-Rhine, in 1845, and was educated at Bingen and Cologne, but, coming to England, he was naturalized in 1876, and subsequently became a prominent citizen in Sheffield, the great manufacturing town in the West Riding.

At Bow Street Police Court, Sir Richard Muir, who conducted the case on behalf of the Director of Prosecutions, said that Sir Joseph had a fellow worker in his company, a man named Karl Hahn, who was also of German origin, and who became a naturalized British subject in 1884. This man's son, who had changed his name to Vernon, was one of the defendants. It was further shown that a man named Paul von Gontard was one of Sir Joseph Jonas' correspondents, and was apparently an intimate friend. He resided in Berlin and was connected with armament works there. After describing the search which was made on May 1 at the Contingent Works of Jonas, Colver & Co. (Ltd.), at Sheffield, counsel laid before the court a series of letters which were discovered, and upon which the prosecution based its charges.

Counsel said that the first document was a memorandum on the paper of the firm of Jonas & Colver at their Continental Steel Works, Sheffield, dated April 9, 1913, in the handwriting of von Gontard, which said:

"Alfred writes his friend Zieschang at Vickers, tells him that they are filling these works, which are very large, with American machine tools and a lot of things to supply the British Government with small arms in a very big way."

That letter was signed with initials "T. A. H." and in a different ink, but in the same handwriting had been added to that memorandum the words "please let me have this letter back when I see you in Sheffield." Doubtless that injunction was not obeyed, because it was found in the possession of Sir Joseph Jonas. Alfred was obviously the defendant Alfred Vernon.

The next document showed that after the receipt of the letter, two months later, Sir Joseph Jonas must have been in receipt of some application for information about Messrs. Vickers' works, and that would appear from the documents which followed, the first of which was dated Nov. 8, 1913. It was a typed document and had on the top of it the initials "T. E. D." with some other lettering and figures.

It was dictated by Sir Joseph Jonas, and ran:

"Your father gave me once a slip of paper which sent him about Vickers' rifle works. I handed this paper back to your father, and I dare say he then destroyed it. It is important I should have the following information, strictly private, at your earliest convenience: What is the size of the new rifle works at Vickers? Where are they situated? How many rifles do they propose to make a day? How many men have they employed, and could you get to know whether they have any orders from abroad and whence from your government? Your information, of course, will be treated as strictly private. Possibly your friend could get you this information, which kindly post to me privately."

That memorandum, Sir Richard stated, was dictated by Sir Joseph Jonas in consequence of a letter received by him. The original letter had a printed heading from an address in Berlin, and was dated Nov. 8, 1913, there was another letter stating:

"Dear Sir Joseph—I shall shortly be sending you the information you desire. I shall be grateful if you will let me know the approximate area of Vickers' new rifle works, about which you wrote in your last letter. Where is the factory situated, how many workmen are employed, and have they received considerable orders from abroad? My best thanks in advance and kind regards. Yours very sincerely, Paul von Gontard."

In reply to Sir Joseph Jonas' memorandum of Nov. 8, 1913, the defendant Vernon, at that time Vernon Hahn, wrote a letter on the stationery of Jonas & Colver (Ltd.), typing the letter and signing with an indelible pen, "C. A. V. Hahn," which was as follows:

"Dear Sir Joseph—I have today received your letter of Nov. 8 in reference to Messrs. Vickers (Ltd.). The works referred to are at Crawford, in Kent, close to the Erith works, and were formerly the works of the Wolseley Motor Car Company. In the days when the Wolseley cars were built there the works were of a good size, but I understand that they have since been increased probably about 10 times over; and, in addition to rifles being made there, some new patent gear is being laid down which will, I believe, revolutionize the gear of the cars. I have no knowledge of how many rifles are being made per day, or what orders they have got or expect, or the number of men they employ, but it must be very considerable, because I understand that they are receiving at the rate of 10 a day machines specially adapted for rifle manufacture. I had that information from Zieschang, who was formerly employed by the Wilkinson Sword Company, and I have no doubt he will give me any information which comes into his possession as to the

number of men employed, but it will be some time before I can get the information, as I believe he is away just now."

The letter containing that information was acknowledged by Sir Joseph Jonas on Nov. 11, 1913. On the same day Sir Joseph Jonas wrote a letter in German in his own handwriting to his correspondent in Berlin, the translation of which was as follows: "Dear Mr. Gontard—In consequence of your letter of Nov. 6 I have ascertained the following concerning the rifle factory; next week I shall know more: The works are at Crawford, in Kent, and are quite close to the Erith works of Vickers. They were formerly the Wolseley Motor Car Company's works, which were of considerable extent, and they are now about 10 times the size. In addition to the rifles which are to be made, a new patent gear is being laid down which I am told will revolutionize the gear of the cars; for the present we cannot find out how many rifles are being made by them. I shall find out more in course of time."

After further correspondence of a similar nature had been read by counsel the hearing was adjourned.

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ALLIES SEND MORE HELP TO MURMANSK

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Caucasus and southward becomes more evident as also her designs of making trouble for the Allies in Persia and Afghanistan. Germany, so far, has met with little opposition in Central and Southern Russia, except in the Ukraine, where there has been much damage to property and determined resistance to German demands for supplies. In Trans-Caucasia the Turks are stoutly opposed by approximately 25,000 Armenians based on Baku. These are expected to fight till the last, and will sack the town, rather than leave it for the Turks, but the Armenians are not expected to resist the Germans, who, it is said, will offer them protection.

Germany has 32 divisions on the eastern front, but they are mostly troops of a quality which would be of little use in the West.

German aims in the North are thought to be to push through to Volodog, thus isolating Central Russia from communication with the outside world through Archangel or Kola. This would involve the severance of the Murman Railway, and Germany would then be free to take full economic advantage of Central Russia.

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—German official circles are of the opinion, says a Berlin dispatch to the *Rheinische Westfaelische Zeitung* of Essen, that in the event of civil war breaking out in Russia, the vital interests of Germany would force her to act on her own account in order to eject the British in the north. The reference here is evidently to the Murman coast region where allied forces have landed for the protection of supplies sent to Russia by the Entente.

Intervention by Japan in Siberia, adds the dispatch, is regarded as of secondary importance, because Russia, having no interests divergent with those of Japan, would soon succeed in arriving at an understanding with her.

Protest Against Brest Treaty
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BELFAST, Ireland (Saturday)—The Orange procession, yesterday, accompanied by the music of the fife and drums, passed through dense crowds and was an imposing spectacle. At the special request of the thousands of brethren who are playing their part wherever the Empire's battle line extends, the 12th of July celebrations marking the two hundred and twenty-eighth anniversary of the battle of Boyne were observed with more life and color than had been displayed since pre-war days.

The gay and picturesque silken banners of the lodges with their rich emblazons of historic incidents and legends were once again unfurled. At Finaghy, Brother Col. R. H. Wallace C. B., the grand master of Belfast in the chair, received a rousing reception, and, in the course of a vigorous speech, referring to the Roman Catholic bishops, said, "This proves our contention that Rome appoints the bishop, the bishop appoints the priest, the priest rules the people and the people elect members who make a majority and the majority forms a government. The government appoints the administration and, therefore, in Ireland under Home Rule Rome would govern and administer the country. Ohio will never do that in Ulster."

It is estimated that between 70,000 and 80,000 people assembled at the meeting place at Finaghy. Sir Edward Carson was the principal speaker and said he had now been their leader for a number of years. No leader ever had more faithful followers and as time advanced they became more determined to go on till the end, until their enemies had been put into a position where they could no longer do them in Ulster any harm. He knew well that the descendants of the men who beat King James at the Boyne would never desert "the principles which were fought for and which were won in 1690."

Ulster's duty when war broke out, he said, was to forget its own domestic quarrels and to march out and take part in that greater battle. Continuing, he said the government had given them promises. "I repeat those promises," he declared, "which were founded on pledges of the government and on acts of Parliament. The promises were that so long as they were away and the war lasted there would be no question raised of Home Rule. We will keep those promises so far as we are concerned."

Friday—The anniversary so cherished in Ulster is being celebrated today. The spirit of rejoicing prevails today in Belfast and such a procession as was witnessed this 12th of July has not taken place since the commencement of the war.

This year the famous fife and drums, the only music at the Battle of the Boyne, is to be heard as the procession passes through the streets. Hundreds of flags and banners and Orange sashes are to be seen also. The women's Orange lodges are represented for the first time, and it is estimated that the procession will take two hours to pass a given point. The streets are packed with people, each wearing an orange lily, while thousands of small blue flags are being worn, with the red hand depicted on them in honor of Ulster heroes, whose courage at Thiepval, the Somme, Messines and Cambrai will always live in history.

Bolsheviks in Arctic Coast
COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Saturday)—A few days ago, the *Tidens Tegn* says it learned from Vardoe, 2000 Russian Bolshevik troops arrived at Murman, on the Arctic Coast. Counter-revolutionaries disarmed them and allowed them to return to Moscow.

Treaty of Bucharest
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Saturday)—"One or two more such peace treaties and we are lost," exclaims Herr von Graefe, a Conservative member of the Reichstag, in an indictment of Dr. Kuehmann's "No indemnity, no annexations" peace treaty of Bucharest. The article which is published in the Pan-German *Deutsche Zeitung*, develops four points as follows:

"First—Austria-Hungary has received by frontier rectifications the lion's share of the most valuable Rumanian territory, and not our enemies but we have to shoulder our billions of war debt."

"Second—The petroleum agreement is an absolute swindle. By it the banks profit and not the German people, who will have to pay dearly for their oil."

"Third—We get Rumanian grain at usury prices, of which the Rumanian treasury is sure to grab the main part by way of export duties, so it is we who pay an indemnity to Russia."

"Fourth—The dynastic question and the position of Jews in Rumania are dealt with on the basis of the Berlin treaty of 1878, when self-determination and rights and non-interference in international affairs or conquered states had not been invented."

The writer declares the German people have been badly humbugged and that when their eyes are opened

they will heap maledictions upon the heads of those who drafted the Bucharest treaty.

Bolshevist Unity Impaired

MOSCOW, Russia (Saturday)—(via Amsterdam)—Speaking at the All-Russian Soviet conference now in session here, Leon Trotsky, the Bolshevik Minister of War and Marine, declared that he had received news from the front that unity among the Soviet troops had suffered as the result of Anglo-French propaganda. Part of the Bolshevik force, he added, had deserted to the enemy."

SALES MEN CARRY FEWER TRUNKS

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Commenting on the new order issued by the War Industries Board, that dry goods salesmen carry fewer trunks, the Springfield Field Republican says in an editorial:

The War Industries Board has called upon dry goods wholesalers to cut down the

BRIGHT PROSPECTS OF RURAL ENGLAND

Mr. Galsworthy Sees Prospect of Well-Populated Countryside and Cooperative Holdings—Good Housing

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent

LONDON, England.—The printing of some excellent articles by John Galsworthy in the pages of *The Daily Chronicle* and a meeting of the Farmers Club seem to have taken place almost simultaneously. They are both interesting doings and they go to show that despite all political differences and economic points of view, the agricultural theme is very much in men's minds. Mr. Galsworthy sees visions, visions of a beautiful, but practical kind of England 30 years hence. At that day the 9,000,000 of rural population have become 18,000,000 and the general census has risen another 5,000,000. The towns, clean and large, will be garden-surrounded and in the allotments the leisure hours of the workers are spent. Cooperative holdings abound and decent cottages with good gardens are plentiful, while well-built roads, canals and modern means of transport to insure a quick market. England no longer draws her food from other lands, she is self-supporting, no longer dependent upon sea-borne supply, but using all the resources that industry, good climate and soil can yield to her people.

The picture is no mere phantasy, it is merely what can be, if the desirability of enlarging the scope of agricultural industry is supported by the whole nation. Farms are letting and selling all over England, the only serious drawback is labor, and labor when arranged upon a permanent basis after the war means proper housing accommodation. There really lies the crux of the whole matter. Up and down the country people discuss the Local Government Board's promise of government assistance for the building of houses, principally, yet while some approve of the policy, there is the other point of view which must have its hearing, that of the many men who desire to see the encouragement of private enterprise in building, as against that of building at the public expense in country districts. The Farmers Club thrashed the matter out.

The farmer, said Mr. J. O. Steed, would be the first to rejoice in the improved housing of rural workers, and since the government had adopted the method of partnership with local authorities, he wished to extend that method so as to admit of a partnership between the local authority and the private builder. The speaker recognized the difficulty of distinguishing between grants and loans of public money made to private individuals, but he felt that the objection would not apply to loans at a low rate of interest. The loan by the local authority would be permanent, and repayments would be in the nature of a rent-charge. Objection to the "tied" cottage is a very old political "bone." Mr. Steed evidently sees no harm in it under certain conditions, and he went so far as to say that it was the theorist and the politician who made it such a bugbear. Rural organization, he believed, would deal with the "tied" cottage when sufficient houses were available. Other speakers were just as enthusiastic in supporting the plan of encouraging public utility societies and individual enterprise in the building of houses and one member was of the opinion that owners should be compelled to equip their farms with houses, as a necessary preliminary to proper cultivation. That, of course, sounds a simple proposition but it is nothing of the kind. Gradually public opinion will force up the housing standard and where private ownership is unable to fulfill its mission it is inevitable that the country, or at all events some large area, must undertake the matter.

In the case of the large and very isolated farms it seems very difficult to avoid the private ownership of cottages at the moment, but as is pointed out in many articles as also in the Board of Agriculture rural cottage report the greater part of building after the war will spring up around existing villages and hamlets. Here either municipalities or public utility and cooperative bodies can get to work, so that tenants will be able to reach the surrounding farms, and the "tied" cottage difficulty will be avoided. The constant "flitting" of farm laborers, moving to fresh employment does undoubtedly tend to undermine anything like a high standard of living, as those who have experienced that state of affairs are ready to admit. It is, however, anticipated that the revival of agricultural life will tend to steady the location of labor, especially now that wages are raised to a higher level. Larger villages and independent ownership will inevitably have a good effect upon difficult employers, who have held their "tied" cottages and evicted their tenants upon small provocation.

Last year at the meeting of the rural organization council the Rt. Hon. Henry Hobhouse reminded his audience that he personally believed that building would have to be a cooperative effort upon the part of the state, the local authority, public utility societies and private persons. He spoke of the "tied" cottage as perhaps necessary as the official residence of highly skilled workers, but he regarded it as necessary that the majority of cottages should be free.

It is evident that some local authorities have hesitated to take any steps in the forming of building schemes owing to a lack of definite information as to how the state assistance would work out, but now that the local government board has given definite details as to the effect of the rate-burden in rural areas a great deal of misapprehension has been re-

moved. If, after the valuation of property, the loan outstanding would involve a deficit payable by the local authority, exceeding the amount of the produce of a rate of a penny in the pound on the area chargeable, it would be within the discretion of the board to apply the basic idea of paragraph 3 of the board's circular letter to the case, so that the annual deficit should not exceed that amount.

Paragraph 3 gives the board discretion to increase the grant in certain areas beyond the 75 per cent, so that no local authority can, by any possible means, avoid its obvious duty of determining at once and to what extent the question of local housing must be improved. The women's societies, now moving in various parts of the country are investigating housing practically and thoroughly, and from various reports it looks as though difficulties as to houses tied or untied, municipal or cooperatively owned, would melt away in the fervent heat that is able to dissolve theoretical difficulties. A larger sense of cooperative farming and growing will assist the housing problem from the incidental necessities of the case.

WOMEN'S DEVOTION IN WAR DESCRIBED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTSMOUTH, England.—In a speech given at the opening of a Women's War Service exhibition by Lady Mackworth, Mr. G. H. Roberts, Minister of Labor, said that their efforts in appealing for women workers in various ways were designed to reduce the number of idle women, and guide them into spheres of activity. Large numbers of women of all classes had done and were doing excellent work, but there was much more requiring to be done. In supporting the Prime Minister's appeal for national unity, Mr. Roberts described Mr. Lloyd George as being one of the most remarkable men in the great history of their country. He was without a party and yet had the support of the great mass of every party in the state, simply because they believed he was willing to subordinate everything to winning the war. That was the spirit they required. Any party or individual who sought to disrupt the nation and restore the old political controversies was not doing the right thing for their country.

Women had revealed themselves during the war, and men were less arrogant than they had been previously. The advent of women into wider spheres of industry had done a great deal to shake the nation out of the lethargy of the past. The appeal, "Wake up, England," had been stimulated because of the splendid devotion of the women of their land. It was no exaggeration to say that but for the thorough and loyal cooperation of the women in the struggle they could not have waged the war with the measure of success that had so far attended them. Today many more women were required. No woman need shelter herself behind the excuse that she was not able to do anything because she had no training. He believed that women would always be true to type, and that when they got through that great struggle "home, sweet home" would still be the most attractive sentiment.

Mr. Roberts then referred to the announcement that Herr Scheidemann had been chosen vice-president of the German Reichstag. He had now got his reward. He would have headed the mission at Stockholm that some of their people had been anxious to participate in. The whole plot was now clearly revealed. Mr. Roberts said that he was opposed to meeting enemy representatives so long as the war lasted. Scheidemann would have come as the representative of the Kaiser, and he had no desire to meet either his representative or any of the Junker class.

National unity was necessary now; it would be equally so when peace was declared. Unless they maintained national cooperation they would be unable to cope with the problems that would arise. Germany was not yet defeated, and unless they continued to present a united front there was real danger ahead of them. If Germany should win, life would be intolerable to all peoples nurtured in the atmosphere of freedom. Britons would then become hewers of wood and drawers of water to the most brutal aristocracy the world had ever known.

IT IS YOUR DUTY TO REPORT DISLOYALTY

"Your patriotic duty: To report disloyal acts, seditious utterances and any information relative to attempts to hinder the United States in the prosecution of the war, to the United States Department of Justice, Bureau of Investigation, 45 Milk Street, Boston."

The foregoing is a statement intended for all loyal citizens of the United States, printed day by day in these columns at the request of George F. Kelleher, division superintendent of the United States Department of Justice, Bureau of Investigation, for Massachusetts, Vermont and New Hampshire.

SASKATCHEWAN SCHOOLS
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau
REGINA, Sask.—With a view to increasing the efficiency of the school system some changes have been made in the regulations relating to the public schools. It is compulsory for all schools to fly the Canadian flag, weather permitting, on such days as the school is in operation. The singing of the British national anthem must form part of the daily opening and closing exercises. Plans of schools must be approved by the Department of Education. Trustees must make provision for cleaning, heating, and ventilating schools.

ALGERIAN FINANCE REPORT FAVORABLE

Cost of Progressive Legislation Met by Taxation—Final Abolition of the Arabian Taxes

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent

PARIS, France.—The session of the Financial Delegations of Algeria has just been held and has been attended with highly important results, the business being of unusual consequence. These delegations were first established 20 years ago for the purpose of enabling the general body of taxpayers to express their views on questions of taxation through the agency of elected delegates. There are three such delegations, and they represent, respectively, the French colonists, French taxpayers other than colonists and the Muhammadan natives.

The budget, which is prepared by the Governor with the guidance of the Minister of the Interior, is discussed and voted by the Financial Delegations and the Superior Council, the latter being composed of elected members and high officials.

At the opening of the sitting of the Financial Delegations on this occasion, the recently appointed Governor-General, M. Jonnart, received a warmly worded telegram from General Lyautey, Resident-General in Morocco, declaring the close solidarity that exists between Algeria and Morocco, and stating that the Taza-Fez road, which will be completed this year, and the railway which will be finished in 1919, will open up the most brilliant possibilities for economic traffic between the two countries, and by this means their common effort to make the greatest possible contribution to the mother country will be developed.

General Lyautey thanked M. Jonnart for all the assistance he had so willingly and with so much cordiality given him, with the object of removing everything in the nature of separative barriers between the two possessions. M. Jonnart handed over this telegram to the president of the Financial Delegations and asked him to read it to the assembly. The sittings, by the way, are now open to the public for the first time.

In opening the session, M. Jonnart made a speech in which he stated frankly the financial position of the colony, which had been much affected by the European war. The budget he presented showed a deficit of 49,000,000 francs. The increase of expenses, resulting particularly from the application to Algeria of the laws allowing indemnities or grants to officials to cope with the extra cost of living, amounted to 35,000,000 francs. To make up for this deficit, the Governor General proposes to make new taxes that will bring in 17,000,000 francs, to increase existing taxation, to apply income tax, and effect various other forms of imposts. The remaining 32,000,000 francs of the deficit will be dealt with by advances by the Bank of Algeria. The establishment of the income tax will carry with it the abolition of the Arabian taxes. This in itself is an important reform, which will tend to the assimilation of the European and natives from the fiscal point of view, it is one that has been called for for a long time past, and it is one of the principal reforms that came within the schemes of M. Jonnart when he was nominated as Governor-General.

Other reforms that have been projected for the betterment of the moral and material situation of the native population are the object of measures and decrees which were laid before the government by the Governor-General in April. These proposals embrace the expansion of the native electoral franchise, the more effective participation by Muhammadan members in the local assemblies, the extension of the categories of natives withdrawn from the special native laws and restrictions, and exceptional jurisdictions, and also some generous modifications in the naturalization laws. "The Muhammadans of Algeria," said M. Jonnart, "fight at the front by the side of our sons; they fall for the same cause. They are children of the great French family, worthy of all our care and our tenderness. The general aspect of Algerian policy can only be harmonized with the plans and the high ideal of French policy. Measures of a liberal and trusting character will bear witness of the gratitude of France for her Muhammadan subjects."

In the same way it is necessary to extend the franchises which have obtained in this colony since 1900, because the French of Algeria have given, in this war, the measure of their valor and their patriotism. Algerian troops have always been in the front rank. Algerians in the rear have compounded courageously with all the restrictions that the situation has demanded. Land transports, and more particularly maritime transports, are considerably reduced, so that the arrangements for the food supply of the colony as well as the export of its products meet with many difficulties. It is war! Nothing will break the intangible block of our national energies, but the preoccupations of the present hour, disturbing as they are, will not absorb our activities. Already we are confronted with highly important after-war problems. Algeria will have a great and splendid task to perform in participating in the work of reconstruction of the national forces. In Algerian administration the study of a double program is pursued. In the first place it is desired to develop agricultural and industrial organizations, which are still too embryonic in character, and in the second place, by a happy combination of effort, it will seek to recuperate and even to increase the human capital upon which the war has made such a terrible drain."

M. Jonnart went on to explain many

of the points of this double program, and his remarks were continually applauded by the members of the delegations, who were evidently pleased with the statement of French governmental policy.

Sitting in full session afterward, the financial delegations passed the following resolution unanimously: "The Algerian Financial Delegations address to our armies by land and sea, and to the allied armies, the enthusiastic homage of their admiration for their sublime heroism, declaring their confidence, which is firmer than ever, in the victory of right and liberty. They express to the energetic government of the great patriot, Clemenceau, their entire confidence, and declare anew the entire devotion of all classes of the Algerian population to the cause of the mother country, which is that of justice and of true civilization. "Vive la France! Vive les Allies!"

LETTERS

(No. 153).—
"Made in Germany"

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

During the past few years there has been a healthy awakening in the minds of thoughtful men and women regarding social insurance. An awakening regarding the evil influences which developed this viper in Germany and which have nourished it in America. These sinister and smirking factors of German propaganda have now concentrated their forces in California, in an endeavor to establish social insurance in this State. To effect this purpose a legislative amendment is necessary.

The rabbis of Jerusalem, representatives of various Yeshiboth or religious schools, are deeply engaged in religious practices," said Dr. Zokolow. "You must realize that they are not of this world and they have no notion of the real meaning of Zionism as a national movement. Like the monks of medieval Europe, they are devoted to religious studies and, in the same way, they are somewhat superstitious and favor extreme ritual. No," answered Dr. Zokolow, in reply to a question, "it cannot be said that they were antagonistic to our movement, but they have always regarded Palestine as a place of worship, rather than a place to live in. In fact, Jews have gone to their days there as in a holy place. The large numbers of Jewish pilgrims have not been of the type who could either support themselves or develop the land; they have had to be given financial aid from Jews in all parts of the world. They have been very pious and harmless, but rather lazy and superstitious with very many so-called rabbis, quite out of proportion to the population. Every other Jew one meets may be called a rabbi."

"Of course, when we started the Zionist movement," continued Dr. Zokolow, "quite a different class of Jews began to emigrate to Palestine, young men physically strong, mentally well developed and with progressive ideas, pioneers of the agricultural development of the country. They were moved and inspired by a religious idea, but they had no keenness for forms and ritual laws; in fact, they considered themselves rather a Jewish nationality than a religious community. Let me make my meaning quite plain: this new type of settler was no less enthusiastic as to his religion, but in a more broad-minded way. And it was but natural that between these two classes, these young men and the rabbis, with their medieval outlook, there should have been a gulf fixed. Not that the rabbis ever persecuted or interfered with the new settlers, but there was no harmony or organization to combine the two classes into one community. Now, however, prospects have opened out for a new Palestine, and a commission has been sent out under my colleague, Dr. Weizmann, with the authorization of the British Government, to inquire into conditions there. I must say that I am exceedingly glad that we have got into touch with the Jewish orthodox class in Jerusalem, and that there is every reason to hope that all this confusion and chaos which has prevailed in Palestinian Jewry will disappear, and the whole of Jewry will be organized into one body."

It is this question of unity among the Jews in Palestine which is such an important factor in the harmonious political development of the country as Dr. Zokolow proceeded to show. "I very much hope," he said at this point, "that the suzerain power in Palestine will be Great Britain; Great Britain by herself, or perhaps as a trustee of the other allied great powers. It is most essential that Palestinian Jewry, craving to establish a national home for the Jewish people in Palestine, should be organized into one body, because otherwise official relations with Jews atomized into a number of sections and factions would be impossible. And this brings me to the subject of language."

"One of the principal points of the Zionist program is the revival of the old language of the Bible, the Hebrew language, as a living tongue spoken by all and used for teaching in schools. The Zionists have made it a condition that Hebrew should be introduced into the religious schools conducted by the rabbis, and I am very glad that they have accepted this condition. It is practically the most important progress made in this attempt to win over the rabbis. This introduction of the Hebrew language in schools means acceptance of the national idea of Zionism and will produce, I hope, a very favorable impression in the Jewish world, especially in Russia. There is no idea of Hebrew being made the language of the Jews anywhere but in Palestine, but if there is to be a Jewish national center there must be a Jewish national language. The importance of it is seen when the conditions in this matter of language which have prevailed in Palestine are considered. Yiddish built on the old German language, Spanish derived from Spanish, Arabic, Persian—the Jews of Palestine have been talking all these. It has been a regular case of the Tower of Babel. No nationality could exist with so many languages; the idea is to have one, the real language of the Jews. In the Zionist schools Hebrew has been taught from the first, but in the schools of the rabbis there has been a confusion of tongues. The rabbis belonging to the Ashkenazim, the German rite, could not understand the Spanish, the Sephardim, one of the results of every one speaking a different language!"

Some English newspapers having mentioned and commented on the formation in Berlin of a society entitled "Pro Palestine" Dr. Zokolow was asked if he knew anything of it. "Very little, just what was mentioned in the press," he said, and remarked that since the British Government had made its declaration in favor of Zionism, followed by identical declarations on the part of the French and the Italian governments, there had been on the other side a certain tendency to compete and to let it be seen that Germany also is ready to offer the Jews some way of securing establishment in Palestine. "I do not know anything officially," repeated Dr. Zokolow, "and we have no communication whatever with the Jews of the Central Empires. There is nothing in all these attempts which can affect in any way the great importance and the political value of the declarations granted in such a generous way by the great governments of the allied countries. The Germans have not treated their Jewish subjects in such a way as to give us any faith in their promises of protection!"

IMPORTANT STEP IN

ZIONIST MOVEMENT

Rabbis of Jerusalem Agree to Use of Hebrew in Schools, Thus Removing Obstacle in Establishing Nation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—From Jerusalem has come the information, telegraphed to London by the Weizmann Zionist Commission, that, as a result of a conference, the rabbis of Jerusalem have "agreed generally to proposals for the use of Hebrew in the Yeshiboth and schools, and that a committee had been nominated to discuss details with the Zionist Commission." It was added that the effect on the Jews of the world, in relation to the Zionist movement, would be far-reaching. What this development exactly meant to the Zionist movement, Dr. Zokolow, the representative of Zionism in London, explained at some length to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor at the headquarters of the movement in Piccadilly.

The rabbis of Jerusalem, representatives of various Yeshiboth or religious schools, are deeply engaged in religious practices," said Dr. Zokolow. "You must realize that they are not of this world and they have no notion of the real meaning of Zionism as a national movement. Like the monks of medieval Europe, they are devoted to religious studies and, in the same way, they are somewhat superstitious and favor extreme ritual."

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For sport, street and traveling wear with attractive pockets, belt, and collar; in the fashionable colors, blue, copen, tan, rookie, oxford, yellow, etc. Values 25.00 to 30.00. Sizes 14-20.

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Washable Chamois and Doeskin, made from fine selected skins, wash with soap and water as easily as a handkerchief. (Street Floor)

2,000 Cotton Skirts
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Gabardine leads Skirts of the finer kinds. Mannish set-in pockets, big pearl buttons, wide belts, straightline styles in the right length, right finish, right quality. In all sizes; waist bands from 24 to 36 inches. Also Satinette English Needlecord and Waffle Cloth Skirts.

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Have You Seen Our
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Hundreds of airy voile dresses—in styles often affected by Georgettes—in materials that are so fine that they actually look like Georgette. Many are made from English twisted voiles purchased by us months ago—in pastel shades and cool looking grays and blues.

Of the models sketched the one on the left is made from our material. Its flowing tunic and sleeves give it an emphatically summery air. The revers are of gleaming, washable white satin. Price 15.00.

The other dress is also made from our material, beautifully cut and carefully finished. The filet edged collar and crochet buttons make this dress exceedingly dainty. Price 15.00.

AT 10.75 there are plain voiles in summer shades and figured voiles in artistic pattern and colors. The models are most desirable.

AT 8.75 there are several attractive styles that are as well finished as the more expensive ones—and the materials are as pretty. There are dainty flowered dresses with organdie trimmings, as well as practical dresses in dark figured patterns.



15.00

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Philippine Gowns and Chemises

Hand Made
Hand Embroidered
Hand Scalloped

When it comes to comparing values in underwear, possibly we are as good judges as anybody in the country. We have had an underwear department for nearly a hundred years and have had underwear from every good source where it is made. In all our experience we have never offered anything better—probably never anything as good as the gowns and chemises in this sale at 2.45 to 3.95.

This underwear has just arrived. The order was probably placed by the people who control the looms in the Philippines more than a year ago.

It is marvelous the amount of exquisite hand embroidery on these pieces, and not only is there a large amount of it, but it is very beau-

tifully done. Moreover, the necks and sleeves are scalloped and buttonholed; in fact, these gowns and chemises have every appearance of quality, workmanship, style and beauty of the pieces found in the specialty shops where prices are much higher.

(Fourth Floor)

July Markdown Sale

Next week will see a continuance of July's markdown sale, particularly in laces, trimmings, silks, robes. In other departments odd pieces will be disposed of quickly at sale prices. For example:

Net Floucing, with sequin trimming, 7.95 yd. quality, 2.95
Black Sequin and Jet Allover, 10.00 yd. quality, 4.50
Princess Applique Band, 10.50 yd. quality, 4.95
Black and Gold Net, 2.00 yd. quality, 9.50
Ecru, Black and Gold Flounce, 6.50 quality, 2.50
Ecru French Net, 2.25 yd. quality, 7.50
Dress Pattern, French Novelty Chiffon, 10.50
Dress Pattern, striped mohair, 9.00
Dress Pattern, checked serge, 12.50
Suit Pattern, brown broadcloth, 19.50
Novelty Coat Lining, 4.00 yard quality, 2.95
Satin, 40 inches wide, 2.00 yd. quality, 1.65
Dress Pattern, novelty foulard, 8.50
Suit Pattern, plum-colored serge, 15.00
Silk Coateen, hand embroidered, 28.50 quality, 15.00
Bodices, spangled, beaded, 15.00 to 25.00 qualities, 8.50 to 13.50
Lace Robe, filet lace trimmed, 48.00 quality, 12.50
Semi-Made Suits, 19.50 and 22.50 qualities, 16.50
Tunics, with draperies, solid spangles, 38.00 quality, 19.50
Navy Spangled Net Tunics, 28.50 quality, 13.50
Black Tunic, hand embroidered, 48.00 quality, 16.50
Misses' Net Tunic, 22.50 quality, 10.00
Batiste Waists, 5.75 quality, 4.50
Crepe de Chine Nightgowns, 3.95 quality, 3.00
Hand-Embroidered Centerpieces, 250 quality, 1.15
Silk Sport Coats, 12.50 quality, 8.50
Tan Tricotine Suits, 60.00 quality, 39.50
Satin Curtains, cluny lace trimmed, 5.00 and 6.00 qualities, 4.00
Misses' Canton Crepe Silk Suits, 35.00 quality, 29.50
Figured Voile Dresses, 13.75 quality, 10.75
Holland Prints, 1.25 yard qualities, 6.50 and 7.50
Navy Taffeta Hats, 15.00 quality, 10.00
Embroidered Glove Silk Vests, 3.00 quality, 2.25
Gabardine Skirts, with pockets, 5.95 quality, 4.85
Sheffield Plate Sandwich Plates, 4.50 quality, 3.75
Mahogany Reading Stand, 25.00 quality, 13.50
Kimonos, fancy voile, 3.50 quality, 2.50
Misses' Taffeta Dresses, 19.50 and 29.50 qualities, 15.00
Custom-Made Voile Dresses, 20.00 quality, 15.00
Black Taffeta Dresses, 17.50 quality, 13.75
Tan Velours Street Coats, 35.00 quality, 19.50
Navy Serge Suits, 45.00 quality, 35.00
Table Cloths, all linen, 6.75 quality, 5.65
Misses' Georgette Crepe Waists, 7.50 quality, 6.50
Elvira Corsets, 5.00 and 6.00 qualities, 3.95
Beluchistan Rugs, 3.8x2, 15.00 quality, 8.50

Good News Today—The Arrival of
50 BOLIVIA COATS

Just in time to use for summer travel and touring.

Bolivia is now out of the market entirely, but we planned months ahead, and now offer you a saving of 10.00 on each coat. There are two special styles—

One model for the larger figure has an effectively stitched back. The front has tabs at the waist-line, skirt flares gracefully from the waist. Price 65.00

These coats are no more expensive than during the past season. (Third Floor)



Misses' Crepe de Chine Dresses

When all is said and done crepe de chine is the ideal fabric for sport and outdoor wear. Aside from the fact that it is cool, light and soft, it has the "give" that is so desirable in the out-of-door summer dress.

Among other desirable models we feature the one sketched. It is made of lustrous crepe de chine—fashioned along slender, youthful lines—embroidery of soutache in self color being the only trimming. Navy, flesh, white, gray.

All priced 25.00

(Fifth Floor)

New Waists
Voile and Batiste At 5.00

THERE ARE SEVERAL ATTRACTIVE MODELS in either batiste or chiffon finished voile, each reflecting some distinct feature. One voile waist, fastening at the shoulder, has its round neck outlined with rows of knife pleating, the cuff carrying out the same idea. Another has a square vestee effect with a collar lying flat at the back and simulating the shawl style in front. Others feature dot embroidery in colors or white, veining, etc. 5.00

Just arrived—two new models in Georgette, in flesh or white. Special values at 7.50

Thousands of waists to select from 2.00 and 2.95

New models are being added daily in batiste and voile. Included are simple and elaborate styles, in button-front effects, side fastening.

Side fastening waists and slip-over models. (Street Floor)

Just Out of Our Own Workrooms
New Custom-Made Dresses

Afternoon Dresses in Satin, panel model with long silk fringe and vest of embroidered Georgette. Black, navy and taupe. 49.50

Afternoon Dresses in Satin, long-line model with corded tunic and belt. Black and navy. 55.00

STREET DRESSES, in serge and satin, with panels embroidered in back. 45.00

New Tailored Dresses
Serge and Wool Jersey

Panel dresses—Straight-line dresses—Tunic dresses—Pleated dresses—Semi-fitted dresses—Braided, embroidered, soutache and button trimmed dresses. 20.00—25.00—35.00—45.00

(Fourth Floor)

TZECHS IN ACCORD WITH JUGO-SLAVS

Growing Desire in Both Camps to Overcome Counsels of Compromise With the Existing Order Is Reported

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
VIENNA, Austria (via Berne).—Such accounts as are available of the doings and attitude of the subject races in the Dual Monarchy point to the growth of increasing solidarity between the Tzechs and the Jugo-Slavs, and to the overcoming in both camps of such counsels of indecision and compromise with the existing order as are to be found in their midst.

At a joint meeting of the Tzecch Union and the Jugo-Slav Club early in May, for instance, the identity between the interests of the two peoples and the interdependence of the Tzecch and Jugo-Slav questions was greatly emphasized. Both Dr. Korosec, who presided, and Deputy Stanek spoke of the importance of the Tzecch-Jugo-Slav alliance, while Dr. Tresic pointed out how the old method of "Divide et impera" was still applied in the Dual Monarchy. Vienna had consistently promoted those currents among the Jugo-Slavs that were calculated to weaken national unity. It had incited the Croats against the Serbs and vice versa, he pointed out; had erected barriers between the Slovaks and Serbo-Croats, and had inspired the Roman Catholic with fear of the Orthodox element. It was only natural, he continued, that the Austrian authorities should now favor the Pilars-Frank scheme for the exclusion of the Slovaks and of Serbia and Montenegro from Jugo-Slavia, and the linking up of the Jugo-Slav territories that would remain with Hungary, since this would be the best means of weakening the Jugo-Slav nation, and also of dealing a direct blow at the Tzechs, as the exclusion of the Slovaks from Jugo-Slavia would mean barring to the Tzechs the way to the sea. But the Jugo-Slav nation, said Dr. Tresic, is awake to the danger of the Viennese Government's Bohemian policy. In their "Drang nach Osten" down through the centuries the Germans have swallowed up many of the northern bulwarks of Jugo-Slavia. Hence the Jugo-Slavs appreciate the more those that remain, and will strive the harder to save those that have continued stanch and valiant in their resistance to German oppression. We Jugo-Slavs, he declared, desire to remain as a whole in closest alliance with the kindred Tzecch nation.

Deputy Klofac, who spoke on the victory of democratic ideals, in turn gave expression on behalf of the Tzechs to the brotherly love and gratitude they entertained toward the Jugo-Slavs, whose cause, he said, they regarded as their own. Subsequently Tzecch and Croat speakers referred to the scheme for the establishment of a German naval school at Trieste, which they denounced as a Pan-German project. Neither the Tzecch nor the Jugo-Slav nation, they declared, will ever permit the German expansion on the Adriatic foreshadowed in the scheme. Finally, Dr. Ravnihar, a Slovake deputy, drew attention to the need for serious discussion of the joint tactics to be employed, and urged the formation of a common Tzecch-Jugo-Slav defense committee, and Dr. Korosec finally closed the sitting with the words: "Let us stand shoulder to shoulder in unalterable loyalty, determination and self-sacrifice until a common victory is secured."

Other items of news in various organs of the nationalist press also bear testimony to the community of feeling expressed at the meeting described. The Hrvatska Drzava, for instance, recently denounced those elements in Croatia that favor a compromise and the acceptance of the Austro-Hungarian scheme for the partial realization of the Jugo-Slav program; while Jugo-Slav sympathy for the Tzechs is reflected in the message sent by the Serbs of Flume and the surrounding district to the Tzecch-Slovak nation on the occasion of the jubilee of the National Theater in Prague. That message, as quoted by the Gras Slovaca, Hrvata i Serba, read in part: "The whole nation from the shores of the blue Adriatic offers you, our Tzecch brothers, our friendly hand, and our admiration for the fact that, in spite of all difficulties, you erected 50 years ago a significant monument of your mature culture and strong vitality. At the time of this celebration, when our enemies wish to tighten the yoke upon us, it is the duty of each of us, young and old, to rise in defense of the right, to safeguard our homeland, and to bring this scattered flock of sheep into its ancient fold. . . . Our sufferings after Bela Gora and Kossovo have not intimidated our people or yours, but they have remained firm, always ready to stand up for their liberty like a granite rock against which the enemy's waves break. Our hearts are united with you today, and are ready to join our arms to yours."

Meanwhile an article in the Slovenski Narod by V-koslav Kukovec, the president of the Styrian National Party, is of interest as reflecting the views of Jugo-Slav leaders at the present time. Commenting upon the resignation from the Vienna Cabinet of Dr. von Zolger, the Slovake Minister, in consequence of the pronouncedly anti-Slav trend recently taken by Austrian policy, the Styrian politician wrote: "All honor to the retired Slovake Minister. Some think perhaps that the fall of Zolger means a kind of defeat for the Slovakes. That is quite a mistake, as there are many Jugo-Slav politicians who know Zolger personally, and who are glad to see his chair empty. When we saw our distinguished fellow countrymen occupying a ministerial seat we were afraid that this might do us more

harm than good. Government circles received him in the belief that they had thereby bought Jugo-Slav sympathies. They expected that the people would be satisfied by this concession, and that they would continue to endure German hegemony in Austria. Hence it is obvious why the more serious Jugo-Slav leaders regarded the invitation to Dr. von Zolger to join the government without much enthusiasm. What is the use of a small advantage if it leads the world to think that we still expect our future from the hands of Vienna?"

"We shall not be far out in saying that for long our political leaders looked for an understanding with regard to our national program. There was a time, undoubtedly, when they were counting on the possibility of peace being concluded with the aid of President Wilson, who had demanded the self-determination of nations. It is evident that in such an event it would have been important for the Jugo-Slav to have a man of such eminent qualities as Dr. Zolger in the council of the crown. But those times have passed. The time has passed also when our people dared to cherish the false hope that we should reach a haven of safety in this way. From Dr. Zolger's resignation it follows that those Jugo-Slav who thought that Vienna can—I will not say, will—help, are deceived. Every child can see now that the German-Magyar alliance does not allow of self-determination for the Jugo-Slav nation. Those who hoped for help in that quarter have been disappointed. It is a matter for congratulation that our people are being enlightened at so decisive a moment. You who are fighting for Jugo-Slav independence may breathe freely. Fortunately this unhealthful state of things has come to an end. We do not regret it, but draw the conclusion worthy of serious men. Our salvation is in our own hands, and not in that of the occupants of ministerial seats in Vienna."

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS FOR FORCES

Foreign Press-Cable Service to Send Items Soldiers and Sailors Would Now Get by Mail

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Arrangements to distribute neighborhood news to all of the United States fighting forces abroad have been perfected by the Foreign Press-Cable Service Bureau of the Committee on Public Information, which is directed by Walter S. Rogers. This new feature, designed to give to American soldiers such news as they might expect to receive in letters from their relatives and friends if the mails could be depended upon, will be edited by Herman Suter, who has had broad experience as a newspaper publisher.

The service will be sent to France and wherever American soldiers are stationed every day by one of the big German wireless plants, which has been operated by the government since the European war started and used extensively for American propaganda, including the world broadcasting of President Wilson's speeches during the 15 months this country has been at war with Germany and its allies. The wireless reports will be delivered free of all tolls to military publications in France, and where no newspapers can be distributed bulletins will be supplied to headquarters of the different units for posting on conveniently located bulletin boards. The reports will be copied also by the wireless plants of United States warships wherever stationed.

Press associations and newspapers generally have agreed to cooperate with the committee in making the service a success.

COMMUNITY SINGING
LOWELL, Mass.—According to the following editorial in the Lowell Courier-Citizen, plans are being made for open-air singing by the citizens here. The Courier-Citizen says:

It is believed that the spirit of vocal music is stirring the people now as never before. It is hoped that the desire to sing may be accommodated during this summer and that before fall sets in there will have been several of these great community "sings" held here. Experts who have watched our Lowell crowds declare that it is plain that the people like to sing and that all they need is the right opportunity and a good leader. Here in Lowell we have various nationalities, some of them possessing already organized singing bodies. With these as a basis, with a good book of songs that could be used by all, with a patriotic motive back of a plan, and with the South Common as a gathering place, there could be in Lowell a new sort of summer recreation.

That is one of the plans of the park commission this summer for the South Common. It will be an experiment, of course, and it may not work so well at the beginning as at the end; but if it is persistently followed week in and week out for a few months it ought to show results. The few attempts of the sort thus far made here are sure indications that something really worth while could be accomplished with singing, and incidentally thousands of people could be brought together to sing good American songs, as well as to give each nationality a chance to stage its own national song. As a spectacle it would be unequalled, but it would be something far more than a spectacle.

WILSON AVENUE NAMED
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau
NEWARK, N. J.—Hamburg Place, one of the thoroughfares of this city, has now become Wilson Avenue. The City Committee recently changed this and the names of several other German-named streets. President Wilson, in a letter to the director of the Department of Streets and Public Improvements, has expressed his gratification for the honor thus conferred upon him.

PUBLIC FUNDS FOR SECTARIAN SCHOOLS

Issue Seen Clearly in Hoven District, S. D., Where the Roman Catholic Institution Gets the Former Public School Moneys

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

PIERRE, S. D.—To what serious extent the payment of public funds to sectarian institutions may run is illustrated in the case of the Hoven School District in Potter County, in the central part of this State. There the public school system gave way to a Roman Catholic parochial school, which is receiving public funds which ordinarily would have supported a public school.

Not only that, but when a small country school was opened for a short time, by request of the School Board, textbooks of the parochial school were used. Incidentally, the textbooks of the parochial school were not all those selected by the County Board of Education.

This perversion of the state constitution was evidently allowed to grow up through a local public sentiment favorable to it. W. A. King, assistant executive accountant for South Dakota, made an investigation, brought in a report, and recommended the recovery of public funds used by the parochial school. Up to date, so far as is known here, nothing has been done in this direction.

Hoven district is reported here to be settled practically entirely by German Roman Catholics. They have erected in a very small town one of the largest Roman Catholic churches in the central part of the State, and have established a parochial school. The teachers therein, as named in the report of the assistant executive accountant of the State, are Sisters M. Hilda and M. Hermeria. The official report thus outlines the situation:

"The public school of Hoven District No. 25, closed at the end of the school year, June, 1909. Since September, 1909, a parochial school has been maintained in Hoven District No. 25.

"As shown by parts of county superintendents' annual reports and teachers' term reports and other records on file in the superintendent's office monthly salaries were received from \$59.50 to \$65.00 per month. The teachers employed were Sister M. Hilda and Sister M. Hermeria.

"On February 6, 1917, Superintendent Margaret Briscoe (county superintendent of Potter County), stated to me that she had never visited the school in Hoven District No. 25 as a public school, but that she had visited the school outside of official duties.

"The textbooks used in the parochial school are not all those selected by the county board of education.

"In reporting on a small school which was maintained in another part of the township for three months of the time above stated, the teacher endorsed on her report: 'By request of board, textbooks of Hoven parochial school were used, conformed to course of study by supplemental work.'

"As shown by the records of the county treasurer's office of Potter County from 1909 to 1916, the total amount received by Math Dreis school township treasurer of Hoven District No. 25, \$3347.85. The total amount of public funds received by Hoven District No. 25 as shown by reports of Math Dreis, since the public school was closed, \$6214.39. Mr. Dreis explained the discrepancy in the amount he received from Potter County and the total amount received by stating that he was also school township treasurer of School District No. 22 of Walworth County (right across the line from Potter County), and the total funds were those collected as taxes and state apportionments for both districts, in the different counties.

"In order to ascertain the exact amount of public school funds that have been misappropriated by closing the public schools of Districts No. 25 and 2 in Potter County, and District No. 22 in Walworth County, and running a parochial school in the town of Hoven, Potter County, it is recom-

mended that district officers' accounts of these schools be examined in order to show amount of funds that should have been in the hands of district treasurers prior to closing the public schools, and other transactions of the school officers. Public funds turned over to the Hoven parochial school should be recovered."

The whole situation is one which stands in direct opposition to the constitutional provisions of the State, and in direct violation of the laws governing the handling of public school funds and manner of conducting schools, but so far as can be learned no effort has been made to recover any of the funds, or to change the situation.

POSTMASTER REPORTS THRIFT STAMP SALES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

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Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—The total sales of war savings certificates and thrift stamps in the United States covering the period from Jan. 19 to June 1 amounted to \$87,492,119, according to figures given out today by William F. Murray, postmaster of Boston. Of this amount Boston contributed \$5,147,703 or a per capita sale of \$3.67.

The average per capita sale for the United States was \$3.75. The largest per capita sales were made at Omaha, Neb., amounting to \$10.82. Syracuse, N. Y., was second with a per capita sale of \$7.25. Omaha sales amounted to \$1,787,942 and the sales at Syracuse to \$1,130,826. Some of the other cities making exceptionally good showing in the amount of per capita sales were Pittsburgh, Pa., \$6.66; Dayton, O., \$6.65; Indianapolis, Ind., \$6.33; Hartford, Conn., \$6.32; Nashville, Tenn., \$6.19; Memphis, Tenn., \$6.09; Salt Lake City, Utah; New Haven, Conn.; Milwaukee, Wis.; Albany, N. Y.; Baltimore, Md.; Columbus, O.; Seattle, Wash., and Toledo, O.

MISSOURI SEEKS A COMPENSATION LAW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—All candidates for the Missouri Legislature are being asked to make known their views on the passage of a workmen's compensation law for the State. For years Missouri has attempted to pass such a measure but so many corporate interests are represented in the State that the bill has always been amended to its finish. Alroy S. Phillips, member of the Legislature, has championed it for years and will continue to do so. Missouri is one of the 13 states that have no such law.

SUFFRAGE RALLY ON COMMON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—Hundreds of people gathered at the Parkman memorial bandstand on the Common at noon today to participate in exercises intended to induce the United States Senate to pass the federal suffrage amendment this summer and to urge President Wilson to bring even greater pressure to bear upon that body in behalf of the suffrage measure than he has done heretofore. Songs suitable to the occasion were sung by Mme. Calvert, Mrs. Frederick H. Sykes, vice chairman of the Massachusetts Branch of the National Woman's Party; Mrs. Glendow Evans, Mrs. Susan W. Fitzgerald and Mrs. Wenona O. Pinkham, of the Boston Equal Suffrage Association; Congressman Alvin T. Fuller, former Governor John L. Bates and Joseph Walker, former Speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, were speakers.

GAS COMPANY SEEKS RECEIVER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—A receivership has been asked for the Amesbury & Salisbury Gas Company of Amesbury by the John Cashman Corporation of Haverhill, the Board of Gas and Electric Light Commissioners were notified today. The soaring costs of coal, material and labor the petitioner asserts, have resulted in the business being run at a loss. A hearing will be held before the equity session of the Suffolk County Court, Boston, on July 17.

Filene's

A trio of women's new summer suits

Wool jersey, \$18.50

(sketched)

Ratine, \$12.50

Linen, \$12.50

Wool jersey is the leader and deservedly so. These come in rich shades of Copenhagen blue, cantaloupe and corn, as well as tan, navy and black. Sketch shows how smartly they are made with four button-down pockets, \$18.50. Ratine makes very practical summer suits that do not wrinkle easily. Lavender, pink, blue, white, \$12.50. Linen Norfolk suits, white or natural, are another typical Filene value at \$12.50.

Filene's—mail orders filled—Fifth floor
WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER, BOSTON



SECTARIANISM IN MEASURE IS DENIED

Equal Opportunities in Education Amendment Raises Issue Among Delegates Revising Massachusetts Constitution

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—Though certain delegates to the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention, including several of Roman Catholic faith, have raised the sectarian issue over a proposed article of amendment to the State Constitution to establish as the State's policy the function of providing equal opportunities of education for all, claiming it would lead to interference with parochial and other private schools, Prof. George B. Churchill of Amherst, sponsor for the amendment, denies that such is the intent of those backing the proposition.

The amendment was recently reported favorably by a special committee. It has not yet reached the floor for general consideration. It is understood, however, that the opposition is based upon the view that the amendment would enable the State in the future to arbitrarily control the instruction given in the parochial schools, as well as in all other private schools.

The text of the amendment as reported follows: "In providing for education at public expense it is the duty of the State to secure as nearly as possible the maintenance of uniform standards of instruction throughout the Commonwealth."

Professor Churchill expects that the religious issue probably will be raised if the subject reaches the convention floor. There were three dissenters to the favorable committee report, Delegates Martin M. Lomax and Edwin U. Curtis of Boston and Judge James M. Morton of Fall River.

In adopting the Anti-aid Amendment, certain delegates, particularly those of Roman Catholic affiliations, hold that the convention went as far as it should in this direction. The Anti-aid Amendment cuts off from state appropriations all private institutions except charitable institutions.

The reasons for adding the educational amendment to the State Constitution, as set forth by its backers, were explained recently. In brief, its purpose was stated to be to permit

the State to provide the active policy of the State to provide equal educational opportunities for all.

At present it is believed by some that the State has this authority, without the proposed amendment. In this view Professor Churchill concurs. Nevertheless, without the definite constitutional amendment now contemplated, the Legislature "sidetracks" many bills for education of state-wide character under the plea that it is a violation of "home rule," that it infringes on the rights of the local cities and towns to educate their youth.

There are two distinct views in the State. One holds that education is a state function; the other that local control of education is the most advantageous, in that it creates greater interest in the subject among the taxpayers. Massachusetts' educational system takes high rank in the United States, though the State, per se, takes very little interest in the education of its citizens as compared with other commonwealths, some of which have sole control of this subject.

WAR WORKINGS

BALTIMORE, Md.—The Baltimore News says in an editorial:

The workings of the war are not all destructive in their after effects. Some by-products of great value seem assured, permanent additions to the wealth and consequent well-being of the world, aside from the moral and spiritual gains that must come from the ultimate victory. One of the greatest of these will be the creation of new ports, docks and harbor developments made necessary by the needs of the war, but so built as to be of permanent value.

This is indicated by the report that the beautiful harbor of Naples is to be much improved by the extension of docks and a general broadening of its immense natural capacity. More than one French port has been raised from minor usefulness to first-rate importance. Even Bordeaux has profited greatly; and all these immense new utilities will remain as a monument, in part at least, to American engineering efficiency and a liberal use of American money. We shall get a full value from them all, and it is pleasant to think that they will also become a lasting benefit to our friends.

Our own home ports, both Atlantic and Pacific,

VETO OF WHEAT
ADVANCE UPHELD

House Sustains President in His Stand With Regard to the Agricultural Appropriation Bill— Motion to Pass Defeated

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The House of Representatives today sustained President Wilson's veto of the annual \$28,000,000 agricultural bill containing an amendment increasing the price of wheat to \$2.40 per bushel. A motion to pass the measure over the veto was defeated, 172 to 72.

The bill was referred back to the Agriculture Committee and House leaders planned to pass it without the wheat-price-fixing provision.

The President's veto message follows:

"I regret to return without my signature so important a measure as H. R. 9054, entitled an 'act making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, but I feel constrained to do so because of my very earnest dissent from the point of view of principle, as well as wise expediency, from the provisions of that part of Section 14, which prescribes a uniform minimum price for No. 2 Northern spring wheat of \$2.40 a bushel."

"I dissent upon principle because I believe that such inelastic legislative price provisions are insusceptible of being administered in a way that will be advantageous either to the producer or to the consumer, establishing as they do arbitrary levels, which are quite independent of the normal market conditions, and because I believe that the present method of regulation by conference with all concerned has resulted in the most satisfactory manner, considering the complexity and variety of the subject matter dealt with."

"It is evident that the present method of determining the price to be paid for wheat has had the most stimulating effect upon production, the estimated crop of spring wheat for this year exceeding all high records in a very remarkable and gratifying way. By an overwhelming majority of the farmers of the United States the price administratively fixed has been regarded as fair and liberal, and objections to it have come only from those sections of the country where unfortunately it has in recent years proved impossible to rely upon climatic conditions to produce a full crop of wheat and where, therefore, many disappointments to the farmer have proven to be unavoidable."

"Personally, I do not believe that the farmers of the country depend upon the stimulation of price to do their utmost to serve the nation and the world at this time of crisis by exerting themselves to an extraordinary degree to produce the largest and best crops possible. Their patriotic spirit in this matter has been worthy of all praise and has shown them playing a most admirable and gratifying part in the full mobilization of the resources of the country. To a very greatly increased production of wheat they have added an increased production of almost every other important grain, so that our granaries are likely to overflow and the anxiety of the nations arrayed against Germany with regard to their food supplies has been relieved."

"The administrative method of agreeing upon a fair price has this very great advantage, which any element of rigidity would in large part destroy, namely, the advantage of flexibility, of rendering possible at every stage and in the view of every change of experience a readjustment which will be fair alike to producer and consumer."

"A fixed minimum price of \$2.40 per bushel would, it is estimated, add \$2 per barrel to the price of flour; in other words, raise the price of flour from the present price of \$10.50 to \$12.50 at the mill; and inasmuch as we are anticipating a crop of approximately 900,000,000 bushels of wheat, this increase would be equivalent to the immense sum of \$387,000,000."

"Such an increase of the price of wheat in the United States would force a corresponding increase in the price of Canadian wheat. The allied governments would, of course, be obliged to make all their purchases at the increased figure, and the whole scale of their financial operations in this country in which the government of the United States is directly assisting, would be therefore correspondingly enlarged. The increase would also add very materially to the cost of living, and there would inevitably ensue an increase in the wages paid in practically every city in the country. These added and financial economic difficulties, affecting practically the whole world, cannot, I assume, have been in contemplation by the Congress in passing this legislation."

FOREIGN-LANGUAGE
NEWSPAPERS WARNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Thirty editors of foreign-language newspapers, especially German and Australian publications, in the Pittsburgh district, were summoned before E. Lowry Humes, United States District Attorney, recently and warned that "cheating" in the printing of war news, by furnishing subscribers with papers different from those submitted to the postmaster for censorship under the Trading with the Enemy Act, must stop immediately or they will suffer the consequences.

"I regret to say that some of the foreign-language newspapers have cheated in the publication of war news, and violated the law," Mr. Humes said, addressing the editors. "The government has been patient, but will be patient no longer."

JORDAN MARSH
COMPANYJORDAN MARSH
COMPANY

JULY MARKDOWNS

The Sale of All Summer Sales—Always Eagerly Awaited But Doubly Welcome This Year

Thousands of New Englanders have shared in the economies of this event in past years. Thousands will profit by the savings here during the coming week. With costs of all kinds of goods increasing almost daily, no thrifty buyer will want to miss the chance to get *at much less than regular prices* the very things most in demand just now. The whole store takes part—and the offerings include practically everything in Wearing Apparel, Fabrics, Fancy Goods and Needfuls for the home.

EVERY SALE LOT IS SEASONABLE AND DESIRABLE—EVERY SALE PRICE IS MUCH LESS THAN REGULAR.

WOMEN'S GOWNS

| | |
|---|------|
| 50 Summer Dresses—In fancy and plain voiles. Marked down to | 1.75 |
| 40 Voile Dresses—Plain colors, some beautifully embroidered. Marked down to | 1.35 |
| 20 Striped Wash Silk Dresses—Hair line stripes. Marked down to | 1.95 |
| 25 Beautiful Foulard Dresses—Some with Georgette. Marked down to | 2.50 |
| 20 Georgette Gowns—In white, flesh and navy; late styles. Marked down to | 2.95 |
| 12 High-Grade Gowns—Foulard, figured Georgette and taffeta. Marked down to | 2.95 |
| 3 Georgette Gowns—In white and flesh. Marked down to | 6.50 |

WOMEN'S SKIRTS

| | |
|---|------|
| Khaki Tramping and Garden Skirts Marked down to | 1.75 |
| Summer Plaid Skirts—Plaited and gathered models. Marked down to | 9.75 |
| Stripe Linens, White Gabardine Wash Skirts—Marked down to | 3.95 |
| White Muslin Skirts—With deep hem. Marked down to | 3.50 |
| Summer Stripe Wool and White Serge Skirts—Marked down to | 6.75 |

WOMEN'S COATS

| | |
|--|-------|
| Sport and Outing Coat—Of silk, satin, wool Jersey, velvet, desirable colors. Marked down to | 10.50 |
| Motor Traveling and Dust Coats Mohair—Marked down to | 7.50 |
| Beach cloth—Marked down to | 8.75 |
| Pongee—Marked down to | 15.00 |
| Street and General Utility Coats—Wool velour, gabardine, tricotine, poiret twills and fancy mixtures. Marked down to | 15.00 |

| | |
|--|------------------------|
| 18.50, 25.00 and 35.00 | |
| Attractive Capes and Cape Coats—Of wool, silk or satin. Marked down to | 18.50, 25.00 and 35.00 |
| Dress Silks and Satin Coats—Black, navy and taupe. Marked down to | 15.00, 18.50 and 25.00 |
| Printed Dressing Sacque Flannel—Small neat designs. Marked down to, yard | 1.95 |

MILLINERY

| | |
|--|------|
| Embroidered Flannel—Scalloped edge and hemstitched. Marked down to, yard | 5.00 |
| White Wool Flannel—27 in. wide. Marked down to, yard | 3.95 |
| Children's Tailored Hats—Marked down to | 2.50 |
| Children's Tailored Hats—Green, sand and brown. Marked down to | 1.50 |

EXTRA SIZE
UNDERMUSLINS

| | |
|--|------|
| Extra Size Gowns and Envelope Chemise, Corset Covers and Drawers. Marked down to | 1.45 |
| Extra Size Corset Covers and Drawers. Marked down to | 7.95 |
| Extra Size Gowns—Fancy, trimmed yokes. Marked down to | 2.69 |
| Extra Size Gowns and Skirts—Well trimmed. Marked down to | 1.45 |

FLANNELS

| | |
|--|------|
| Embroidered Flannel—Scalloped edge and hemstitched. Marked down to, yard | 5.00 |
| White Wool Flannel—27 in. wide. Marked down to, yard | 3.95 |
| Children's Tailored Hats—Marked down to | 2.50 |
| Children's Tailored Hats—Green, sand and brown. Marked down to | 1.50 |

BOYS' CLOTHING

| | |
|---|------|
| Wash Norfolk Suits—Broken sizes, khaki cool cloths and palmer flannel. Marked down to | 3.95 |
| Black Dress Shapes—Marked down to | 9.95 |
| Imported Flowers—Marked down to | 2.50 |

WOMEN'S HOSIERY

| | |
|---|------|
| Out Size Colored Silk Hose—Small sizes only. Marked down to | 1.49 |
| Fancy Silk Hose—Broken sizes. Marked down to | 2.95 |
| Silk Hose—Mostly white, broken sizes. Marked down to | 1.29 |
| Black Mercerized Boot Hose—Sizes 8½ and 9, full fashioned. Marked down to | 1.45 |

BED CLOTHING

| | |
|--|------|
| Dress Hats—Georgette crepe. Marked down to | 5.00 |
| Dress Hats—Georgette and taffeta. Marked down to | 3.50 |
| Sport Hats—Sailors and mushrooms. Marked down to | 2.95 |
| Black Dress Shapes—Marked down to | 9.95 |
| Imported Flowers—Marked down to | 2.50 |

BOYS' CLOTHING

| | |
|---|------|
| Wash Norfolk Suits—Broken sizes, khaki cool cloths and palmer flannel. Marked down to | 3.95 |
| Black Dress Shapes—Marked down to | 9.95 |
| Imported Flowers—Marked down to | 2.50 |

WOMEN'S HOSIERY

| | |
|---|------|
| Out Size Colored Silk Hose—Small sizes only. Marked down to | 1.49 |
| Fancy Silk Hose—Broken sizes. Marked down to | 1.49 |
| Kimono Aprons. Marked down to | 95c |
| Overalls. Marked down to | 1.35 |

APRONS

| | |
|---|------|
| Lace-Trimmed Tea Aprons. Marked down to | 2.50 |
| Ladies' Sunbonnets. Marked down to | 1.95 |
| Cretonne Aprons. Marked down to | 85c |
| Kimono Aprons. Marked down to | 95c |
| Overalls. Marked down to | 1.35 |

LACE-TRIMMED TEA APRONS

| | |
| --- | --- |
| Marked down to | 2.50 |
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BASTILLE DAY IN AMERICAN CITIES

One Hundred Celebrations to Be Held at Which Message From President Wilson Will Be Read—A Help to Russia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—On Sunday 100 American cities will hold Bastille Day celebrations. Thereby America will return the compliment paid her when France recently celebrated American Independence Day. But the full significance of the celebrations tomorrow goes beyond any exchange of compliments between nations. In the words of Maria Boshkareva, now in this country, America's celebration of France's great day "will be of practical value in winning the Russians back to the cause of the Allies."

"Bastille Day," says Maria Boshkareva, "is certain to be celebrated everywhere throughout Russia. Observance of the day in the principal cities of the United States will show the Russian people that your country is one with them. It will restore their confidence."

President Wilson has promised to write a message which will be read in every city where Bastille Day is celebrated.

Arrangements for the nation-wide celebration were made by the Committee on Allied Tribute to France, of which William Howard Taft is honorary chairman and Owen Johnson, active chairman. President Wilson, governors of several states and hundreds of prominent men and women have endorsed the movement.

The significance of the day is one which Americans are temperamentally fitted to understand, for on July 14, 1789, the stern old fortress in which so many political prisoners had been immured was stormed and taken by a mob of revolutionists, and the Bastille was razed to the ground by the triumphant crowd. In spite of the setbacks of the Terror and the brief returns of monarchy and despotism, democratic ideals were from then on consciously before the French and were finally securely established. The prime movers of the Bastille Day celebration feel that in the present war France is standing for the same ideals of liberty, equality and justice which were proclaimed on the first Bastille Day.

The demonstration on July 14 will represent the outpouring of our spirit of comradeship for the heroic French nation, will voice our deep sympathy for the pain and suffering she has undergone and our admiration for the self-sacrifice and devotion which she has shown the world, and will pledge America's loyal support in the cause of humanity for which France is fighting.

Thus does Cyrus McCormick express the purpose with which the committee launched the movement. From diverse sources have come equally stirring expressions of the American sentiment toward France.

"The cause of France is ours. We must stand by her till victory is hers and ours," wired Maurice Francis Egan, late Minister to Denmark, and Frank E. Hayes, president of the International Miners' Union, voiced labor's stand when he telegraphed the committee: "Heartily approve setting aside July 14 as a national holiday in tribute to our French allies."

In the East, three large labor demonstrations will be held, at Waterbury, Conn., and Scranton and Wilkes-Barre, Pa. Hamilton Holt, President John Grier Hibbert of Princeton University and President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University, will be the speakers. In the West, Rabbi Stephen Wise, Senator Wadsworth, Secretary Baker and other Cabinet members, as well as men of national and local importance, will speak on the significance of the day. At a preliminary meeting in Madison Square Garden, New York City, to-night, messages will be read expressing the greetings of American labor to the French people. Chief among these messages, which will be sent to France tomorrow, is to be one by the American Federation of Labor, signed by President Samuel Gompers.

The most spectacular of the Bastille Day celebrations will be that of New York, at Madison Square Garden. This demonstration will not only recognize the part which France has played in the war, but will also have an international bearing. The representatives of Great Britain, France and Italy, Lord Reading, M. Jusserand and Count di Colle, will speak, and Ignace Paderewski will head a Polish delegation flying for the first time the national flag of Poland, and will also make an address. Consul-generals of European and South American nations will be guests of honor, and it is announced that every nation accredited to Washington will have an envoy on the speakers' stand or in the boxes.

A military tableau has been staged by Captain Whitwell of the British Recruiting Commission. This tableau will represent pictorially the order in which the Allies came to the assistance of France, as she stemmed the German tide. Belgium, Great Britain, Greece and finally the United States, all represented by soldiers, sailors or marines, will rally under their colors and to the strains of their national anthems rush to the center of the arena, where the French soldiers, many of them decorated, and all seconded veterans, will greet them. After this, the "Marseillaise" and "The Star-Spangled Banner" will be sung by Lucien Muratore, the French tenor.

Salute at the Navy Yard

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—A national salute to France will boom from the guns at the Navy Yard Sunday morning, and on the vessels and in every district of the city the French and United States colors will be floating together. Band

TRICOLOR FLIES BESIDE UNION JACK

King George Grants Permission for Flags to Fly Side by Side on Public Buildings in Honor of France's National Fête Day

Boston Arrangements

Bastille Day Celebration Program Completed by Committee

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

London, England (Saturday)—By the King's permission the tricolor will fly alongside the Union Jack on public buildings in honor of France's national fete day.

Tributes to Great Britain and the Dominions from French public men, to The Daily Chronicle, show a frank acknowledgment of the part played by the British Empire since 1914. The spirit of them is contained in Field Marshal Joffre's pithy contribution: "At the instant when England joins with France in a celebration of the national fete, the French Army salutes her as one of the earliest days of the war, an ally whose effort has enabled her to withstand to this day the German Army's formidable assault. United in suffering and glory, the soldiers of our two great nations are confidently watching the dawn of their joint and definite victory."

San Francisco Program

Official Action to Make Observance of Day General

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Contracts signed between teachers and the Indianapolis Board of School Commissioners hereafter will contain the following "loyalty" clause:

"The undersigned teacher further agrees that disloyalty to the United States of America on the part of the teacher, either in written or spoken word or act, shall be ground for the teacher's discharge for cause, within the meaning of that term as used herein."

Dissatisfaction with the mildness of the terms of the "loyalty" clause is expressed by the County Council of Defense, which urged the adoption of the following clause:

"This contract is entered into upon the representation of the teacher by whom it is signed that she or he has been, is now, and will continue to be, thoroughly loyal to the United States and the nations joined with her in the present world struggle for human liberty and democracy, and it is mutually agreed that any act, utterance or association with others on the part of said teacher, tending to inculcate or aid in the support of, or admiration for, the German Kaiser, or the existing government or kultur of Germany, shall be sufficient cause for the termination of this contract."

San Francisco, on the western rim of the United States, owes a particular debt to cultural and other influences exerted from the earliest day by the French colony in our midst."

The great French ball at the Exposition auditorium on Saturday evening will be managed by representative French residents, the receipts to go to the war sufferers of France. Sarah Bernhardt, now playing here, promises to be present and greet her fellow countrymen. On Sunday a patriotic military and musical program will be given in the Auditorium, attended by State and city officials.

Men in Training to Observe Day

DURHAM, N. H.—The New Hampshire College training detachment of the national army will celebrate Bastille Day, the French anniversary of independence, Sunday evening at a special patriotic meeting at Thompson Hall. The principal speaker will be Ralph D. Paine of Durham, who has recently spent some time with the British and French navies and has written extensively upon war subjects. There will be a flag exercise by the little girls of Durham. Private Dufour will sing the "Marseillaise" in French and the audience will join him, led by Private Joseph Tremblay of Manchester.

WATER FOR POWER DIVERTED TO CROPS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—To save many million dollars' worth of rice, beans and alfalfa now growing in California, the State Railroad Commission, acting in conjunction with the United States Food Administration, has ordered the Sutter, Butte and Western canal companies to divert water, impounded in Lake Almanor for power purposes, to the irrigation of 65,000 acres of land needing the water for irrigation. These crops are threatened, and the action has been taken on request of farmers in Butte and Sutter counties.

This use of water from Lake Almanor will lower that reservoir about 5 per cent. The Railroad Commission takes the ground that the nation's need of food supersedes even the need for power. At the same time, it is not believed that the use of so small a portion of the storage will greatly interfere with power development. Lake Almanor gets its storage supply from Feather River.

Y. M. C. A. TO HELP OBSERVE JULY 14

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Special observances of Bastille Day, July 14, the French holiday, will be held under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. in all the camps on the Western front where American troops and French soldiers are quartered.

The war council of the Association has sent instructions to all secretaries in these camps to arrange for celebrations which will include special programs of speeches and music.

GROWERS QUESTION FREIGHT INCREASE

STOCKTON, Cal.—The following editorial from the Stockton Record discusses the increase of freight rates on fruits:

The government's sweeping order increasing the freight rates 25 per cent has hit the fruit men. It is estimated by Charles E. Virden, manager of the

California Fruit Distributors, that this order will add \$2,500,000 to the normal freight bill paid heretofore by the fruit industry.

Mr. Virden declares that the increased rate means irreparable losses to the industry and he suggests that Washington be appealed to for a modification of the order. Mr. Virden indicates a 10 per cent increase per hundredweight to meet the war's additional demands upon all lines of industry and trade.

The fruit growers have no desire to escape their just share, but it is agreed by them that Mr. McAdoo overstepped the limit when issuing the sweeping order. The protest against the action of the government at this time may seem an unpleasant thing to do, but the industry owes it to itself and the nation to present its case so that all sides to the question may be heard.

Mr. McAdoo cannot possibly know or foresee the effect of his order, and though wisdom and patriotism prompted such action, it is not fault-proof. There is no desire to apportion more than the just share of the extra burdens upon any one or upon any industry and it is only by exchanging views that full justice can be done.

TEACHERS SIGN LOYALTY PLEDGE

Indianapolis School Board to Enforce Terms—Movement Is Started to Stop German Study

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

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"The undersigned teacher further agrees that disloyalty to the United States of America on the part of the teacher, either in written or spoken word or act, shall be ground for the teacher's discharge for cause, within the meaning of that term as used herein."

Espacial efforts were made to influence Americans to consider the resumption of amicable relations with Germany after the war. This was forwarded largely by American citizens with holdings or financial interests in Germany.

Representations were made to the State Department before this country entered the war that the foreign language newspapers were being used to influence foreign workmen in the munitions factories and that the breweries under German influence had contributed to a fund that was helping to spread the propaganda of violence where the propaganda of fear had failed, and that it had its clearing house in New York City. This is interesting, coming to light at the very time when brewing interests have the assurance to come to Washington to ask that they be permitted to carry on their business and make more money for whatever purposes they fit.

The movement to have repealed the law under which German funds, an American citizen and a former office holder, is being thoroughly scrutinized and is likely to be called upon to give an explanation of certain transactions now under investigation. The editor of a German newspaper will be asked to throw further light on transactions that are just being uncovered.

GERMAN METHODS OF PROPAGANDA

Exposure of Purchase of New York Evening Mail Opening Up Way to More Revelations of How Germans Worked

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The exposure of the purchase of the New York Evening Mail with German-American money for alleged German purposes is opening up the way to further revelations of Germany's methods in the early days of the war, which were entirely unsuspected by Americans in general. It is believed now that the money for obtaining control of the Mail did not come from Germany but from German sympathizers in the United States and that the large sums of money raised by the Germans at their bazaars and other entertainments for the unfortunate in Germany never went to Germany, but were used where they would help Germany most. German bankers doing business in this country also contributed generously.

"It was easy at that time to do this, for the big fund that had been raised just before the war for international work was being handled and distributed largely through the agencies of the Hamburg-American Steamship Company, which helped to maintain the secret service for Germany. Then there was the fund disbursed by men alleged to be engaged in advertising work in the United States and the propaganda carried on through the foreign language newspapers, simultaneously in this country, in Hungary, in Holland, in Sweden and the Slavic countries.

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Students between the ages of 18 and 21 years are to be asked to voluntarily enlist for army service, not to be called for active duty except in time of emergency.

They will be given full training by officers detailed for the work and the drill will be coordinated with the officers reserve training. Men of 21 or over who are in the college proper or in the technical schools, pending summons to active service, will be required to undergo training.

Great German Fund

More Than \$30,000,000,000 Was on Deposit in America

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—That Count von Bernstorff and his financial agent, Dr. Heinrich Albert, used 16 New York banks as depositories for German funds, to be used in espionage and propaganda work, and that more than \$30,000,000,000 was at the disposal of German agents in America, was revealed on Friday.

Most of this money is said to have been raised by the sale of war bonds to Germans and Austrians in America, and by other methods which brought subscriptions from them. The accounts in these banks were closed out when von Bernstorff left the country, and the government is now investigating the final disposition of the money.

It is said that Guido von Steer, who was arrested with Julius Pirnitzer, former president of the Transatlantic Trust Company, used to be private secretary to Emperor Franz Josef, and in America was manager of confidential agents. It is alleged that representatives of this bank tried to keep Austro-Hungarian immigrants loyal to their homeland and that in a great many instances these agents were "spiritual advisors."

The company was organized by

three Budapest banks and was an active agency in the sale of Teutonic bonds in this country. It is declared that this trust company knew that the German merchant submarine Deutschland was coming to America before Washington did.

Meanwhile Dr. Edward Aloysius Rumely, formerly publisher of the New York Evening Mail, has offered to waive immunity and give the Senate all the facts at his command, and the grand jury is continuing the investigation, growing out of Dr. Rumely's

NOMINATION PAPERS OUT FOR MR. BARRY

Steps Are Taken in Behalf of Candidacy for Governor of Former Lieutenant-Governor —Other Candidates' Activities

Special for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Nomination papers to be circulated in behalf of Edward P. Barry, for the Democratic nomination for Governor of Massachusetts, were taken out from the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth today by political lieutenants of the former Lieutenant-Governor.

No announcement has been made of their candidacies by either Mr. Barry or Col. William A. Gaston, though the latter also is being courted for Governor by some Democrats. Frederick W. Mansfield of Roxbury is an active candidate for the office.

Richard H. Long of Framingham announced that 20 public open-air rallies in behalf of his gubernatorial candidacy will begin next week in Essex and Middlesex counties.

Both had apartments at the same New York address. Both Ogden Reid, the editor, and the assistant editor of the Tribune denied that they had been questioned by federal agents and said that anything Dr. Gruening had had to do with such agents on Friday was no affair of theirs, since his connection with the Tribune had ceased at eight o'clock on Friday night.

Dr. Gruening was born in this city, and is the son of Emil and Phoebe Friedenberg Gruening. He was graduated from Harvard and the Harvard Medical School, and was a reporter on The Boston American in 1911, and later was employed as an editor on the Boston Herald, Traveler and Sunday, Lawrence, Lowell, Andover and Methuen; Friday, Woburn, Wakefield, Stoneham and Reading; Saturday, Marlboro, Framingham and Natick.

Nomination papers of Charles D. Brown of Gloucester for Senator from the Third Essex District and of George L. Richards of Malden for Representative from the Twenty-First Middlesex District were filed with the Secretary of State today.

Editor Leaves Paper

Dr. Gruening Severs His Connection With the New York Tribune

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Dr. Ernest Henry Gruening has severed his connection as managing editor of the New York Tribune for what are described as "purely internal reasons."

In the belief that he was a friend of Dr. Edward Aloysius Rumely, former editor of the New York Evening Mail, it is said that federal agents questioned him to determine whether he was not acquainted with Rumely.

Both had apartments at the same New York address. Both Ogden Reid, the editor, and the assistant editor of the Tribune denied that they had been questioned by federal agents and said that anything Dr. Gruening had had to do with such agents on Friday was no affair of theirs, since his connection with the Tribune had ceased at eight o'clock on Friday night.

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Martin T. Hall of Natick, chairman of the Richard H. Long Campaign Committee, announced the schedule of Essex and Middlesex County rallies for Mr. Long next week as follows: Monday, Lynn, Salem and Peabody; Tuesday, Gloucester, Beverly and Danvers; Wednesday, Newburyport, Amesbury and Haverhill; Thursday, Lawrence, Lowell, Andover and Methuen; Friday, Woburn, Wakefield, Stoneham

ANTI-LOAFING LAW QUESTIONS RAISED

Massachusetts Act Results in Some Confusion as to "Useful Occupation" Definition—Bar-tenders Called on in One Town

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—The lack of an official definition of "useful" occupations interfered somewhat with registration under the Massachusetts anti-loafing law on Friday, the first day of its application. In Southbridge, Mass., the authorities sought to apply the law strictly, and ordered that men employed in selling liquor were not engaged in a useful occupation, and must seek other employment. Generally, however, it appeared to be held that if a man was employed in any activity, he did not fall within the provisions of the law.

About 5000 men were registered throughout the State, about 1000 of these being in Greater Boston. The men covered by the law were those from 18 to 50, who were unemployed, or not engaged for 36 hours a week in "useful" occupations.

In Southbridge, the agent appointed for the registration of those affected by the law was Judge John M. Cochran. Convinced that the law was intended to be applied literally, he directed the chief of police to bring before him all saloonkeepers and clerks in the liquor business, within the age limits, for registration. He then registered several bartenders, and advised them to look for other employment.

This interpretation of the law was displeasing to the liquor men, and someone telephoned to Boston, to the Director of Statistics, who had charge of registration all over the State, receiving an answer which led Judge Cochran to discontinue registering those who were employed in the liquor trade.

Because of the opportunity presented generally to plead an ignorance of the meaning of the law, quite a number of men to whom the police think the law applies, failed to register. Accordingly a warning is given to these to register without delay; that the police intend to see that they are enrolled and to furnish their names to the office of the Director of Statistics as applicants for positions in the manufacturing establishments of the State, or wherever "useful" employment may be obtained for them.

One thing that interested the police, it was said, was the small number of registrants in Brookline, where there are many men of wealth who have given the appearance of being entirely without useful employment. As these are as plainly included in the application of the law as the men who have no money, the police have indicated that they intend to look into their cases. It is said to be quite possible that presently the scene will be witnessed of wealthy idlers doing mill work or other manual labor.

The largest number registered in Boston appeared at the Dedham Street station in the South End, which is nearest the quarter frequented most by the city's professional unemployed. The number was 170.

In Clinton, about 15 men were registered, most of them being found in the saloons. All said they were willing to go to work if positions were found for them, and a manufacturer promptly offered to give them all work.

In Worcester about 200 were registered, in Somerville 27, Beverly 21, Salem 48, Haverhill 18 and Westfield 10.

PRESIDENT WILSON LIKELY TO PROCLAIM WAR PROHIBITION

(Continued from page one)

stration, as the best thought of the industry, carries with it the recommendation that nation-wide prohibition be put into effect at once. The coal production committee of the National Coal Association, which formulated the program, also has addressed a letter to each member of Congress advising him of the recommendation.

This statement came, in a sense, as a strong answer to the step taken by officials of the United States Brewers Association, who, as soon as they heard that coal was to be denied them by order of the United States Fuel Administration, had gathered and talked over the predicted ruin of the hop industry, the cheapening of barley and the decrease in ice production, which is one of the by-products of the brewing business.

On Friday, Christian J. Feigenspan of Newark, N. J., president of the association, and 23 members of the association's board of trustees came to Washington to see how pressure could be brought to bear upon Dr. Garfield and every one else who had anything to do with this attack upon the brewing industry. Lawyers interested in promoting brewery prosperity were in consultation with their clients during the day, and representations were made to the Fuel Administration that great disasters would follow in the wake of the abolition of beer.

The brewers also disputed the statement of the Fuel Administration that the breweries consumed practically 3,000,000 tons of coal a year, claiming to have been using no more than 1,800,000. It is probable that the trip to Washington and the additional counsel fees might have been saved had the brewery representatives known that the Fuel Administrator's plan had not been decided upon hastily, but after careful investigation and consideration by the chairman of the War Industrial Board and the Fuel Administrator in conference with Dr. Garfield.

It is understood that these gentle-

men of the Fuel Administration did not act without being assured of the approval of their course by President Wilson. There was, therefore, small hope that the brewers' men could make Dr. Garfield take back his orders. Even the lament that the taking of beer from the working men was going to throw them on a whisky basis was ineffective in view of the prospect that there may soon be no whisky basis to fall back upon.

"In the opinion of the representative committee of operators, which comprises in its membership delegates from virtually every large coal producing field in the nation," says the statement, "The country cannot have both liquor and sufficient coal this winter. Nor can the country keep liquor in the mining sections now and have enough coal later on. The liquor traffic is curtailing coal production, and the time has come to eliminate it if there is to be the substantial increase in coal output that the war program demands.

"This conclusion was reached unanimously after thorough and painstaking investigation by the committee. The National Coal Association is informed that the conclusion is not only the judgment of the operators, but is concurred in by Frank Farrington, president of the United Mine Workers of America for the State of Illinois. Mr. Farrington is said to have gone on record to this effect before President Wilson. Fuel Administrator Garfield and senators and representatives of Illinois in Congress.

"It is understood that Fuel Administrator Garfield has transmitted the following recommendation of the National Coal Association to President Wilson, who now has it under consideration:

"Regardless of political affiliations of the members of the association, and leaving out of consideration the moral issues involved, and basing its opinion entirely on economic and patriotic grounds, the committee unanimously and unqualifiedly believes that national prohibition for the period of the war is absolutely necessary to make effective this or any other plan for increased coal production. A comparison of the records of production of mines in wet and dry territories furnishes ample proof of the need of prohibition. The various instances cited to you need not be repeated here, but they typify the experience of operators throughout the entire country."

A. R. Hamilton, chairman of the operators' committee, made this statement:

"Our committee is composed of practical operating men. Representing all the principal producing districts of the country, they are men of all shades of personal opinion. Some come from wet states, some from dry states, and some from states partly wet and partly dry. They all told their stories and presented their figures to show, not only the relative efficiency of the mines as between wet and dry states but the difficulties of working out any practical benefits from drink restriction along the border line between wet and dry territory. The result was a determined and unqualified stand for national prohibition.

"The committee feels that the drinking evil has become so rampant in the mining communities, that its complete elimination is fundamentally necessary in the effort to speed up the mines sufficiently to get the 100,000,000 additional tons of coal this country will require this year. It is now up to Congress to make a clean-cut choice between drink for the mining communities and coal for the war and the public."

Governor Versus Courts

Minnesota Executive Disregards Order Protecting Saloon Keeper

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Gov. Burnquist took issue with the state courts on Friday when he declined to acknowledge the jurisdiction of the Ramsey County District Court in St. Paul, which had cited him to show cause on Saturday morning why he should not be adjudged in contempt for refusing to obey its order in a case brought by a saloon keeper at Blooming Prairie, Minn. The Governor had sent Home Guardsmen to Blooming Prairie to close a saloon after Judge F. N. Dickson had granted a temporary injunction asked by the saloon men forbidding such action.

The State's chief executive, W. C. Rhinow, Adjutant-General, and H. W. Libby, secretary of the Public Safety Commission, all were cited by Judge Dickson to appear before him today in the contempt proceedings. The Governor sent a telegram to his attorneys from a farm near Clinton, Minn., where he is on a vacation, in regard to Judge Dickson's action. He said:

"If attorneys for those who have openly and defiantly disobeyed the law are going to be able, in war time, to hinder the exercise of the executive military authority through the securing of ex parte temporary injunction orders, we must admit that there are as many commanders-in-chief of the State's military forces as there are in the country in the State."

Action to forestall action in the District Court will be taken by the Attorney-General, acting for the Governor, in the Supreme Court, where a writ of prohibition preventing Judge Dickson from trying the contempt case will be asked.

HALF-DAY SCHOOL SESSIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

DETROIT, Mich.—Detroit's public schools will go on half-day sessions for the duration of the war, as the result of requests regarding expenditures from the capital issues committee of the War Finance Corporation at Washington. The plan will effect a temporary saving of \$3,000,000 for proposed new buildings. In congested districts portable structures, combined with the new session plan, will accommodate all pupils.

It is understood that these gentle-

CRIMES DECREASED UNDER DRY LAW

Falling Off of 90 Per Cent in South Dakota Arrests During Year of Prohibition—Severe Penalties for Any Violations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

SIOUX FALLS, S. D.—With the close of June 30, South Dakota had enjoyed a state-wide prohibition for a period of one year, and a gratifying result was made during that period, which clearly showed that prohibition could prohibit when the laws were properly drawn and there was a strong public sentiment behind them. The record in Sioux Falls—which is the metropolis of the state—showed what had been accomplished during the year and the growing decrease in the number of arrests. What was true here also was true in a corresponding degree of every other city and town in South Dakota.

Records of both city and state cases appearing in the Municipal Court in this city, where arrests concerned directly the violation of the liquor law, provide an argument for prohibition which is hard to surpass.

Arrests fell off about 90 per cent during the year just closed, as shown by the following tables:

| 1917-18 | 1916-17 |
|-----------------|---------|
| July | 15 |
| August | 8 |
| September | 6 |
| October | 2 |
| November | 11 |
| December | 7 |
| January | 8 |
| February | 2 |
| March | 3 |
| April | 18 |
| May | 3 |
| June | 31 |
| Totals | 118 |

The successful enforcement of prohibition is due in part to the constant activity of officers throughout the State, and to that provision of the law which gives them authority to keep in jail anyone arrested for intoxication until they reveal the source from which they secured the liquor. The severity of the penalties imposed for violations of the law also has been an important factor in reducing violations to the minimum.

Closing Stops Arrests

Kenosha (Wis.) Saloon Keepers Observe Sunday Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KENOSHA, Wis.—Kenosha was dry on Sunday, June 23, for the first time in 30 years. As a consequence, not a single arrest was made either Sunday or the Monday following. On the Monday preceding, 72 arrests were made, and all but 10 of them were for drunkenness, the 10 being a by-product of the saloon, gambling.

In the 36 hours from Saturday night at 6 until Monday morning at 6 on June 17 an average of two arrests were made an hour. The patrol wagon was kept running all day Sunday from early morning until late at night, with little chance to oil up and refill with gasoline. In the 36 hours from closing time on Saturday night until Monday noon, June 24, the wagon had not been out of the station, and not a single arrest had been made.

The saloons were not closed by operation of law, for all these more than 35 years there has been a Sunday closing ordinance on the books, which never had been enforced, but it appears that the saloon men themselves have seen a great light. They have at last come to see that one day of rest in seven is a good thing for a saloon keeper as well as other people. They claim that is one of the reasons, but the principal reason they advance is that they are doing it as an evidence of their patriotism.

Anhoy, the way it was brought about was this: Ninety-one saloon men met on Monday afternoon, June 17, and decided that they needed one day in seven to rest, and they also wanted to show their patriotism. So to show their patriotism they decided to obey the law for the first time in more than 30 years, the same law they had been violating all these years.

But another reason is quite apparent. Camp Herring is only about two miles away. While it is against the ruling of the War Department to sell liquor to a man in uniform, for a time the soldier could get someone to buy liquor for him and he could drink just the same. But the ban was put on the bottle trade not long ago, and the saloons were notified that no liquor was to be sold to anyone to be

paid for it.

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men of the Fuel Administration did not act without being assured of the approval of their course by President Wilson. There was, therefore, small hope that the brewers' men could make Dr. Garfield take back his orders. Even the lament that the taking of beer from the working men was going to throw them on a whisky basis was ineffective in view of the prospect that there may soon be no whisky basis to fall back upon.

In the opinion of the representative committee of operators, which comprises in its membership delegates from virtually every large coal producing field in the nation," says the statement, "The country cannot have both liquor and sufficient coal this winter. Nor can the country keep liquor in the mining sections now and have enough coal later on. The liquor traffic is curtailing coal production, and the time has come to eliminate it if there is to be the substantial increase in coal output that the war program demands.

"This conclusion was reached unanimously after thorough and painstaking investigation by the committee. The National Coal Association is informed that the conclusion is not only the judgment of the operators, but is concurred in by Frank Farrington, president of the United Mine Workers of America for the State of Illinois. Mr. Farrington is said to have gone on record to this effect before President Wilson. Fuel Administrator Garfield and senators and representatives of Illinois in Congress.

"It is understood that Fuel Administrator Garfield has transmitted the following recommendation of the National Coal Association to President Wilson, who now has it under consideration:

"Regardless of political affiliations of the members of the association, and leaving out of consideration the moral issues involved, and basing its opinion entirely on economic and patriotic grounds, the committee unanimously and unqualifiedly believes that national prohibition for the period of the war is absolutely necessary to make effective this or any other plan for increased coal production. A comparison of the records of production of mines in wet and dry territories furnishes ample proof of the need of prohibition.

"The various instances cited to you need not be repeated here, but they typify the experience of operators throughout the entire country."

A. R. Hamilton, chairman of the operators' committee, made this statement:

"Our committee is composed of practical operating men. Representing all the principal producing districts of the country, they are men of all shades of personal opinion. Some come from wet states, some from dry states, and some from states partly wet and partly dry. They all told their stories and presented their figures to show, not only the relative efficiency of the mines as between wet and dry states but the difficulties of working out any practical benefits from drink restriction along the border line between wet and dry territory. The result was a determined and unqualified stand for national prohibition.

"The committee feels that the drinking evil has become so rampant in the mining communities, that its complete elimination is fundamentally necessary in the effort to speed up the mines sufficiently to get the 100,000,000 additional tons of coal this country will require this year. It is now up to Congress to make a clean-cut choice between drink for the mining communities and coal for the war and the public."

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RANK OF OFFICERS AT CAMP DEVENS

Surprise to Some Majors and Captains Who Find That They Outrank Officers They Have Regarded as Superiors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMP DEVENS, Ayer, Mass.—Officers of the division staff here are in receipt of a small pamphlet showing the relative rank of all commissioned men stationed in this cantonment. Considerable surprise has been expressed by some majors and captains who have found that they outranked officers they have regarded as their superiors. The relative rank of each officer from the commanding general down to second lieutenants has been determined, and officers who have been graduated from Plattsburgh and other officers' training camps now are informed as to seniority and likelihood of promotion.

Maj. Reginald Barlow and Maj. Charles A. Ranlett are given the highest rank among the Plattsburgh majors, and Capt. John P. Mies, assistant adjutant in the depot brigade and a regular of many years service, outranks all depot brigade captains. First Lieut. Aubrey S. Smith of the three hundred and third artillery regiment holds first rank among the first lieutenants in camp, and Second Lieut. Charles C. Patterson of the three hundred and third infantry is the first officer of his rank on the list.

A large monument nearly opposite the Hostess House is to be dedicated next Tuesday afternoon, an address by Brig.-Gen. William F. McNair, being a feature of the occasion. A tablet inscribed with information concerning the establishment of the cantonment and the formation of the seventy-sixth division will occupy a place of prominence in the center of the monument. The masonry has been done by soldiers in camp, and the work is of a most ornamental nature.

Brig.-Gen. Murch B. Stewart will make an address upon the observance of Bastille Day here on Sunday, and will extend a welcome to the guests of honor and the civilian visitors who attend the exercises. There will be remarks by Chaplain C. V. Smith, and among the musical numbers by the band will be "The Star-Spangled Banner" and "La Marseillaise." It is expected that several thousand persons will attend the celebration, including officers, soldiers and their friends.

Announcement has been made of the departure of Brigadier-General Stewart from this cantonment where he has been one of the commanding officers almost from the opening of the camp. He is to join the eighty-eighth division of the one hundred and seventy-eighth infantry brigade at Camp Dodge, Des Moines, Ia., and will be in command of the regiment.

Among the visitors here on Friday was Col. John P. Finley, who approved this site for an army camp when it was first selected by Maj.-Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, now overseas.

An open-air service will be held in the depot brigade section of the camp on Sunday morning, in charge of Chaplain S. S. Robbins of Kingston, Mass.

On Sunday evening, the Rev. Robert Pierce, the Methodist camp minister, will speak at the edifice of the Christian Federation of Ayer.

A new Young Men's Christian Association hut near the camp library is nearing completion.

Marine Engineers Needed

Several Qualified Men Are Wanted By Shipping Board for New Vessels

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—There are opportunities for several first and second assistant marine engineers for duty in the United States Shipping Board service, and qualified men are asked to report to Harrington Pike, Boston agent of the Free Sea Service Bureau, 173 Milk Street, Boston.

Through the efforts of the Boston office, the Shipping Board Service has equipped four new ships designed for coastwise service with their entire crew personnel, including masters, deck officers, crew, engineer officers, fireroom force, stewards, cooks and messmen. Several other ships are nearly ready to receive their crews and several more are about ready to come off the ways.

The hostess house on Border Street, East Boston, for men in the Shipping Board service was opened today with Mrs. Charles Francis Adams in charge of the work. It is operated by the Greater Boston Women's Committee, cooperating with the Young Men's Christian Association, and is the first house of its kind in this vicinity.

The quarters are in a two-story house that has been completely remodeled, and it is intended for the use of merchant marine apprentices on the U. S. S. Meade, the Calvin Austin, Governor Dingley, and Governor Cobb.

Naval Enlisting Quarters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Plans have been completed to assemble all naval enlisting and enrolling under one roof, and accordingly new headquarters have been established on the two upper floors of the new Cornhill Building, midway between Scollay Square and Adams Square. Comdr. John R. Brady, retired, is the new chief of the enrolling section of the navy and will be in charge.

Early Call Not Unlikely

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Registrants of the last month are to be called into military service shortly in districts which have already exhausted their class 1

men, according to an announcement made by Provost Marshal-General Crowder.

The number of enlistments in all branches of military service has been large since the registration on June 5, as draft boards have been allowed to grant certificates allowing men to enlist.

Recent instructions read: "Volunteers of 1918, class 1, may be inducted under any call now announced. When the 1918 registrants have been classified and physically examined and placed in class 1, they may be inducted, provided all of the registrants in class 1 of the 1917 class have been inducted."

Canteen Idea Approved

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—The plan of a canteen for men in army and navy service, such as is now being conducted in Trinity Place, Boston, by several organizations, is approved by Brig.-Gen. John W. Rockman, commanding the Northeastern Department, U. S. A., who has written Mrs. Evelyn Peverley Coe, in charge, of his belief in such work and his intention of visiting the new headquarters in the near future.

Field Clerk Walter A. Hallstrom, for 20 years in army service, has been commissioned a captain in the United States Guards, four battalions of which already have been partially formed. He will remain at army headquarters and will take over details of administrative work in connection with the organization of the three hundred and third artillery regiment holds first rank among the first lieutenants in camp, and Second Lieut. Charles C. Patterson of the three hundred and third infantry is the first officer of his rank on the list.

College Men for Plattsburgh

DURHAM, N. H.—President Hetzel of New Hampshire College named two members of the faculty and 16 undergraduates to attend the new Plattsburgh training camp, beginning July 18 and continuing for a 60-day period. The men will act as assistants to the officers in the training of men in the college student army detachment.

PEOPLE URGED TO AID IN GATHERING CROPS

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—The Minneapolis Journal, in an editorial, urges the people of the small towns to show their patriotism in a practical way by giving their help in gathering the crops. The editorial reads in part:

In every town there are men who can lay aside their own business for a few days to help in the harvest. Many women, too, can arrange to leave their homes for the same period to help the farmers' wives to cook and wash dishes for the harvesting crews.

Kansas is now gathering wheat from 9,500,000 acres of land. A special campaign was organized by federal officials, chambers of commerce, farmers' organizations, and agricultural college teachers. The Governor issued a proclamation.

Within 10 days 40,000 helpers had enlisted for the service, and a quarter of them volunteered from Kansas City.

Women were not behind in helping in their own way. The wheat of Kansas will be gathered to the last grain.

The New York Evening Post reports that "In Indiana the Mayor and other city officers of Evansville worked in the fields, the Mayor driving the binder and the others shocking; in Connersville the whole town stopped business to seek the farms; and in Huntington 2,000 men agreed to give a day's work."

It is none too soon for the towns of the Northwest to begin organizing their forces for the harvest. Much work of preparation has been done by the authorities to supply the demand for extra help, but there will be a large field for volunteers.

NON-PARTISAN LEAGUE MOVEMENT IN MAINE

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—The fact that the Farmers' Non-Partisan League movement has obtained quite a strong foothold in Maine is commented on in the Springfield Union as follows:

We had assumed that the Farmers' Non-Partisan League movement down in Maine had petered out, but the holding of a state convention at Rockland, framing a platform for the pending campaign and naming a candidate for governor indicates that the movement has more vitality than we had developed among the farmers of New York State, where the first flush of enthusiasm was met with reaction.

Through the gubernatorial candidate, Luther C. Bateman, has hastened to proclaim his loyal support of the war, the organization he represents and proposes to serve must be judged not according to its local representatives merely, but more especially in the light of its general policies, as exhibited in the states where it has its main roots and influence—in the Northwest.

There the organizers and agitators of the Non-Partisan League have been active in discrediting the war as in the interest of profit, and they have fraternized with propagandists seeking to bind and embarrass the government in various ways. In short, the Non-Partisan League has received a pro-German taint in the minds of the public at large, that renders it an unwelcome acquisition to our New England organizations, and forecasts for it a brief existence in this section.

ARKANSAS COAL SHIPPED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

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BROCKTON SHOE CUTTERS STRIKE

President of Union Says Action of Men Working on Army Orders Is Illegal

BROCKTON, Mass.—More than 1,600 shoe cutters in 40 factories here engaged in making army shoe stock today for higher wages. They demanded an increase from \$25 to \$37.50 a week and refused to accept a compromise offer by the manufacturers in the form of a piece work system.

The strikers are members of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, which is pledged to arbitration when wage disputes arise, but in this case they acted independently of the union. John F. Tobin of Boston, president of the union, declared their action illegal and unwaranted.

Haverhill Shops Close

Manufacturers Refuse to Deal With the Unions in Strike

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAVERHILL, Mass.—It is reported that many of the strikers in the shoe factories here are seeking employment in other lines or are moving to other places. The manufacturers thus far have refused to recognize the Allied Shoe Workers' Union and they appear determined to hold their stand against the union.

The strikers, in appealing for an increase in wages of 20 per cent, are doing so in the name of the union. The managers have signified willingness to treat with the men in their demands as individuals or as factory organizations, but they are still holding out against them as representatives of a labor union.

Meanwhile the factories are being closed up, and while the number of strikers is only about 33 per cent of the total number of employees in the factories, a complete tie-up is threatened unless state or government intervention is resorted to.

General Electric Machinists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LYNN, Mass.—Following a walk-out Friday afternoon of 70 machinists in the plant of the General Electric Company, it is expected that within a week all the machinists in the plant will present a demand for an increase in wages. Union leaders declare the men in the West Lynn plant of the General Electric are receiving an average of from 20 to 22 cents an hour less than those in the company's plants at Schenectady, N. Y., Erie, Pa., and Pittsfield. Secret meetings are being held by the union, and it is expected that a plan for definite future action will be announced soon.

BOOKS FOR THE ENLISTED MEN

BOY SCOUTS IN ARMY

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—The following editorial in the Pittsburgh Post gives an idea of the value of the boy who is a member of the Boy Scout organization:

BETWEEN NEW ORLEANS AND ST. LOUIS there is a permanent channel with a minimum of eight feet depth during the lowest stage of the river. While the east and west lines are congested, the river offers the greatest possibilities for relief, along the route of least resistance, to a vast section of the country which is being held back for lack of a proper outlet for its products and at the same time depriving the government of easy access to vast stores of supplies. From an economical standpoint, the use of the river route is the logical one.

BOY SCOUTS IN ARMY

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—The following editorial in the Pittsburgh Post gives an idea of the value of the boy who is a member of the Boy Scout organization:

THE INFORMATION received in Pittsburgh that there are 100,000 former Boy Scouts in the American army in France is a significant tribute to the organization. One hundred thousand is a sizable army in itself, and that the Boy Scouts organization should have poured this number of men into the ranks of America's fighters stamps it as one of the biggest items of preparedness this country has to show.

Drilled and trained to a considerable degree in military matters, schooled in military ethics, practiced in the care of themselves under adverse conditions, and made familiar with camp life, these lads had not only acquired a taste for the career of a soldier, but had become familiar with many of the lessons that the army recruit must be taught in the making of a first-class fighting man. The fact of their great numbers in the American army is a splendid endorsement of the Boy Scout movement.

MILL TAX FOR EDUCATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Distribution of the Massachusetts state school fund and the mill tax are to be considered by the special legislative recess committee on education at public hearings next week. The hearings will be held on Tuesday, July 18, and Wednesday, July 19, in room 481, State House.

RUSSIAN BOND INTEREST

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Payment by the National City Bank of the semi-annual interest on \$50,000,000 three-year 6½ per cent bonds of the Imperial Russian Government, amounting to \$1,625,000, is being made from funds placed in the bank by the Russian Ambassador in Washington.

RAILWAY POINTS

Supplement 1 to Portland division,

time-table 42, Boston & Maine, went into effect last evening. A few changes and the opening of the Dover branch affects North Station connections.

TRACKMEN employed by the Boston Terminal Company in South Station have been granted an increase in pay by Manager William H. Wright.

The New Haven handled special equipment to the Cape Cod express from South Station at 1 o'clock this afternoon for members of the Field and Forest Club en route to Woods Hole via Oak Bluffs.

The Boston & Albany private air-brake instruction car 97 is located at Beacon Park yard for the convenience of Boston division employees.

The New Haven handled two special peach trains into First Street freight terminal, South Boston, today, consigned to the Boston market.

The signal department of the Boston & Maine is relocating signal bridges at Tower C, East Somerville, for the purpose of changing the plant from mechanical to electro pneumatic.

The motive power department of the Boston & Albany has received from the Allston shops four standard Schen-

nectady engines which have been rebuilt for Boston and Framingham service.

BOSTON & ALBANY trainmen received last evening their back pay for January on the schedule awarded by the Wage Commission.

The New Haven operates eight special trains from Braintree to Boston this afternoon to take care of heavy Quincy travel.

FRANK MARSH, superintendent of buildings, Boston Terminal Company, is enlarging the ticket-selling space in South Station midway.

BOSTON, Mass.—Double and triple increases in rates on coal by the rail-water-rail route from the Virginia fields to New England, which would place a burden on New England coal consumers of about \$100,000 a year, are to be discontinued, according to assurances received from the federal director of rates by the transportation committee of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts.

The increases in question, it is said, were fixed by the carriers under a misunderstanding of order 28 of the Director-General, effective June 25.

The increases authorized by this order were intended by the Director-General to apply to through rates, and not to the rates upon individual roads participating in a combination haul.

This means that the maximum increase upon coal moving from the mines to New England, whether all rail or rail-water-rail, should be 50 cents a ton.

The carriers, however, adopted a different interpretation of the order, and published tariffs applying the maximum increase to the rates on each line, regardless of the through rate.

The old rate on water-borne coal to New England was \$1.50 per net ton for the rail haul from the Virginia mines to tidewater ports.

This rate has been increased to \$2, although the order says that rate of that amount should take an increase of only 30 cents.

When the shipment reaches a New England port, and is taken by rail to inland factories, it must pay an additional increase of from 30 to 50 cents.

Further, in some cases, with reference to anthracite coal, the boats controlled by the railroad lines and carrying coal from points in New York harbor east through the Sound to New England ports also have advanced their rates 30 cents a ton.

The net result to New England coal consumers has been the imposition of two and in some cases three advances on water-borne coal, which amounts to 20,000,000 tons annually, or two-thirds the total coal supply of New England.

The inequality of this is shown by the fact that only one advance of 50 cents has been made on coal moving from the same mines to any point reached by all rail, even though the distance is double the rail haul involved in getting coal to New England by water.

Under the adjustment which is promised, coal received here by rail-water-rail will bear but one advance in rates, as does coal shipped all rail from the same mines.

In the meantime shippers are advised to pay particular attention to freight bills covering shipments by rail-water-rail since June 25, so that if the discriminatory rates are discontinued they will be in a position to secure a refund of all such excess charges.

RECESS COMMITTEE METHODS CRITICIZED

FALSE AIRPLANE REPORTS CHARGED

Testimony Is Read to Senate to Show Creel Bureau Pictures of American Machines Were Pictures of French Machines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In the Senate on Friday, following a speech by Senator Sherman, accusing the Bureau of Public Information of spreading over the country untrue reports concerning war activities, Senator Reed read extracts from the testimony before the subcommittee of the Military Affairs Committee on this subject.

He said that the subcommittee had Mr. Woodhouse, editor of two aeronautics magazines, on the stand a few days ago, and questioned him concerning certain pictures sent out by the Creel bureau, representing 1000 American planes in France, and that the so-called American planes, according to the evidence which the committee had obtained, were French machines, and not American, as the bureau represented. Mr. Reed read the following testimony from the record as given by Mr. Woodhouse.

Mr. Woodhouse—I may state that I have a positive point from which we can discuss your question. That is, when Secretary Baker went to France, at that time a statement was issued about the number of airplanes there. The first report of that kind that reached us came from the Paris Herald, and it said, "Secretary Baker yesterday saw 1000 American monoplanes and biplanes in flight." Well, now, a few weeks passed by, and then the photographs of those American monoplanes and biplanes arrived here, and they were issued by Mr. Creel's committee, to carry out the report of Secretary Baker having seen 1000 airplanes, biplanes and monoplanes. The photographs given out by Mr. Creel's committee showed some French training Nieuport biplanes and some monoplanes, that are commonly called Penguins, because they do not fly and do not leave the ground, except for a few feet, and, of course, we were all disappointed with the evidence.

Senator Reed—You say that the photographs by Mr. Creel showed this type of plane, but the ordinary layman, that is, the man who knew nothing about airplanes, could not tell the difference between those and fighting planes?

Mr. Woodhouse—He would not know the difference. Of course, you appreciate that perhaps a very enthusiastic newspaper man receiving the report that the secretary had seen them, and the secretary was there in the photograph with a great many others, including General Pershing, that probably this newspaper man, hearing that he had seen 1000 airplanes, might presume he meant battleplanes and changed it perhaps: being enthusiastic and wanting to make a good story, he said battleplanes instead of just saying 1000 training machines. I am taking this for granted, and have nothing to base it on.

Senator Reed—You say there were photographs of these penguins and these training planes which were sent out by Mr. Creel. How do you know they were sent out by Mr. Creel?

Mr. Woodhouse—I received them as editor of the *Aerial Age*, a weekly, and Flying, a monthly, and we received them and paid for them.

BOSTON SHOE STYLE EXHIBITION CLOSES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—With plans under way for a similar gathering next January, the Boston Shoe Style Show at the Copley-Plaza closed Friday night. Many of the exhibitors expressed their intention of displaying their goods at the next style show.

Frank R. Maxwell, vice-president of the Thomas G. Plant Company, addressed the shoe men at the closing session in the Copley-Plaza ballroom, confirming his talk mostly to the discussion of "Women's Shoes in War Times."

He said that the manufacturers in New England are doing all they can to keep prices down and at the same time produce shoes of real value and attractive styles. He cautioned retailers not to place their orders carelessly in order to forestall advance in prices, as retailers are due for a loss greater than the saving in price if their stocks are unbalanced.

SUFFRAGIST PLATFORM IS FOR SUFFRAGE ONLY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Stating that while the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association endorses prohibition as a war measure and has endorsed the eight-hour bill for working women, Mrs. Charles Sumner Bird, chairman of the executive committee of the association, explains that the policy of the association is now, as it always has been, to work exclusively for suffrage. Her statement results from a recent request of representatives of the Boston Central Labor Union as to the attitude of the association regarding organized labor. Mrs. Bird says that as an organization the association can be neither for or against organized labor, but that members of the association were at liberty as individuals to work for any measure they desired.

south bank of the Charles River in 1740, the oldest house in Watertown and the scene of many historic meetings in Revolutionary days, is being razed. At the present time it is located on Galen Street at the entrance of the Boston Elevated car station and is being torn down to give more room for the entrance and departure of the cars. Its early history was peculiarly entwined with the history of New England, for there, it is recorded, Washington stayed over night on two occasions and it was on many occasions the meeting place of the provincial Congress. Known at that its inception as the King George III Tavern, it was not always to remain so, for it afterward became the Washington Tavern.

Washington's first visit to the hotel was in 1775, when he was en route to take command of the American Army at Cambridge. He stopped there for breakfast which the hostess, Dorothy Coolidge, served herself. General Washington made a second visit to the tavern a few years later. He was then President and was on his way to Boston.

O'LEARY TRIES TO EXPLAIN POSITION

Sinn Fein Leader Admits Also He Tried to Get Roger Casement to Head an Irish Bureau

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Jeremiah O'Leary's attempts in direct examination to show that his brother John, on trial for aiding him to escape justice, was not in sympathy with his Sinn Fein activities, were largely vitiated on Friday when, in cross-examination, Jeremiah admitted that he had received a letter from John in December, 1914, which said that a speech he had heard Jeremiah make at a pro-German mass meeting pleased him very much. Jeremiah also admitted that John was an active member of the American Truth Society.

The Sinn Fein leader indicted for conspiracy to commit treason, admitted, however, that in September, 1914, he tried to get Sir Roger Casement, later executed by the British government for high treason to head an Irish press bureau in this country.

Of his own alleged disloyal

speeches, Jeremiah finally said he constantly attacked the administration for pussy-footing with regard to England, and for strict neutrality with regard to Germany, believing that such a policy would lead to war. But he said most of his speeches were more or less like dreams.

He talked at such length in explaining that his resentment against England did not mean disloyalty to the United States that the judge called him to order. He admitted having written material read by the prosecutor in the American Truth Society's anti-Irish propaganda, and said he believed that Roger Casement went to Berlin to obtain aid for Ireland, just as Benjamin Franklin went to France to obtain aid from her for American independence.

ENGINEERS ARE URGED TO CONSERVE ON COAL

BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Members of the War Industrial Bureau and the New England Fuel Administration were present at the joint convention of the New England Association of Commercial Engineers and the New England States Association of the National Association of Stationary Engineers today to urge the utmost conservation of coal and mechanical equipment.

John H. Waterman of Boston, of the electrical and power section of the War Industrial Bureau, and Thomas A. Hawley, of Boston, from the office of J. J. Storrow, New England Fuel Administrator, addressed the delegates.

The commercial engineers elected these officers: President, Adelbert W. Pettie, of Boston; vice-president, Harry H. Atkinson, Boston; treasurer, J. W. H. Myrick, Boston; directors, Claud D. Allen and John A. Moore, of Boston, and Frank S. Burley, of New Haven.

The stationary engineers elected: President, Andrew Wait, Portland, Me.; vice-president, Warren Goodrich, Bridgeport; secretary, J. Henderson, Boston; treasurer, W. H. Damon, Springfield, Mass.; conductor, Harry Eaton, Bridgeport; doorkeeper, J. H. Graham, Fall River, Mass.

The next convention will be held at Springfield, Mass.

SUFFRAGIST PLATFORM IS FOR SUFFRAGE ONLY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—According to new rulings issued by the Massachusetts Food Administrator, householders are asked to observe the following voluntary honor ration: One and one-quarter pounds of beef per person, a week, not including bone, and one and one-half pounds, bone included. It is also asked that no householder use any wheat flour or wheat products but if they do, to allow six pounds per person, per month. Three pounds of sugar a month for a person is the ruling sent forth and this includes all kinds of sugar. Although these rules are not compulsory it is hoped that all persons will abide accordingly in order to conserve at this time.

EXAMINATIONS FOR POLICE

BOSTON, Mass.—Because of the large number of vacancies in the Boston police department, the Massachusetts Civil Service Commission announces that a special examination will be held Tuesday, July 30, for the purpose of selecting men eligible for appointment.

BOSTON ELEVATED FARE IS UNSETTLED

Report of Trustees as to Situation Indicates New Rate Largely Depends on Amount of Increase Granted Carmen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—The rate of street car fares in Boston, deductions from the report of the State Board of Trustees of the Boston Elevated Railway Company made Friday night indicate, is evidently going to depend principally on the amount of increase in the rate of wages to the employees of the road who ask 60 cents an hour increase and whose demands probably will be settled by the Labor War Board in Washington. Upon that decision, which will not be in the power of the trustees to determine, will depend the question of whether the fares in Boston will be 7 cents, 8 cents or even 9 cents.

The trustees announce that an added income of approximately \$6,200,000 must be had in the twelve months ending June 30, 1919, that the only source of revenue for the company is from the passenger fares which it collects and that, therefore, they will have to raise the fares to provide means for operating the system.

The trustees state that the gross income for the year ending June 30, 1919, must be not less than \$25,560,270. This amount they say is necessary to continue present facilities. It is stated that the gross receipts of last year were \$19,407,000, while the operating expenses from June 30, 1917, to June 30, 1918, were \$14,132,668.88.

As to the raising of the wages of the employees and the added cost as a consequence, the trustees said: "If the same rate of increase per hour for employees, was given as was allowed by the arbitrator in the case of the Springfield, Worcester and other properties, that is approximately 8 cents an hour, there would be an increase in wage expense of \$2,000,000." Depreciation of rolling stock, tracks and machinery in power houses is estimated to cost during the ensuing year above last year's charges, \$1,640,000; also an increased charge for employees' liability insurance of \$80,000.

"There will also be an estimated increase in Massachusetts income tax of \$10,800," the statement continues, "bringing the total estimated operating expenses and taxes for the next 12 months up to \$18,766,000. With respect to rents and fixed charges, there will be an increase of \$27,000 for securities issued during 1917; \$26,000 for increased rates for bond issues; \$475,000 rent for the Dorchester tunnel; \$150,000 interest on the Everett extension construction, and \$5200 for amortization of a portion of funded debt."

"In addition to the above charges the trustees are compelled by law to pay \$5 per share on the common stock this year, amounting to \$1,193,570, and \$7 per share on the preferred stock, amounting to approximately \$210,000, both being excesses over last year."

All of these charges are absolutely necessary, say the trustees, to provide the same service next year as that provided last year. To provide this service the added cost will be very nearly or quite \$6,200,000. This estimate is based on the assumption that the raises to be given the employees here will not be greater than those granted the men in Worcester, Springfield and other cities of Massachusetts.

The trustees say that they will be compelled by law to charge such fares as will earn a sufficient amount to meet all of the additional charges for next year and that there are other items such as fuel, increased cost of material, and unknown increases in taxes which are impossible of estimation at this time.

The union demands that men in blue

uniform be paid 60 cents an hour and that a proportionate increase be granted to the men in all other departments.

Six-Cent Fare Is Proposed

WORCESTER, Mass.—Provided no protest is made to the Public Service Commission, the Worcester Consolidated Street Railway Company will charge, beginning Aug. 1, a fare of 6 cents within the city limits. The Public Service Commission on Friday granted the road's request to charge that rate. Fares in the county towns were increased on July 1.

LAND TAKINGS FOR RAILROAD

BOSTON, Mass.—As the first step in the \$1,000,000 railroad improvement at Lowell, ordered by the National Railroad Administration, the Boston & Maine Railroad, as lessee of the

trustees, will be paid 60 cents an hour and that a proportionate increase be granted to the men in all other departments.

The E. T. Slattery Company

Extends to its patrons Summering on the North Shore a cordial invitation to visit

The Magnolia Establishment

Lexington and Hesperus Avenues, Magnolia, Massachusetts, and make use of its unusual shopping facilities, accommodations and hospitalities.

Distinctive Apparel and Furnishings For Women, Misses and Children

E. T. SLATTERY CO.

EST. 1867 The Store of Individuality 518 YEAR

TREMONT ST. OPPOSITE BOSTON COMMON BOSTON

Lowell & Nashua Railroad Company, has asked the Public Service Commission to find that the taking of certain land in that city is necessary. The land involved is south of the Boston & Maine tracks, and extends from a point east of Baldwin Street to a point west of Edwards Street. Nineteen parcels are included in the proposed taking, and the petitioner states that it has been unable to agree with the owners upon a price to be paid.

BETTER MOVEMENT OF COAL REPORTED

Anthracite Operators in Pennsylvania Say That the Supply for Winter Will Be Adequate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—So far as transportation facilities in the matter of cars are concerned, the anthracite field is now in better shape to get coal to the market than it has been since the coal shortage first became acute. Anthracite mining officials are authority for this statement, and explain that it is due to the pooling of all freight cars by the national Railway Administration. So far as a supply of cars is concerned, there is now the outlook for consistent transportation of the commodity from the mines to markets. The optimism of the anthracite operators extends to the outlook for winter, also, as it is stated that with the advent of the cold season the indications are that the supply will continue adequate.

In former years it has been necessary for each railroad to turn back to other railroads all cars known as "foreign." Under present conditions, all that is required is the classification of cars at the distributing centers, so at present cars can be sent in any number to the collieries. Also, the return of coal cars to the anthracite fields has been placed upon a more thoroughly scheduled basis than ever before. It is now of frequent occurrence to hold local and other slow freights on sidings to give right of way to long strings of "empties" of their way back to the collieries.

Another encouraging feature of the coal situation is the pledge given by many miners in Northumberland and Schuylkill counties to work every day excepting Sunday and legal holidays, and on Sunday and overtime if necessary. In order to impress upon the men the necessity for continued labor, arrangements have been made with the Fuel Administration to send returned soldiers to the mining section to make speeches at flag raisings and other patriotic meetings.

BOSTON CARMEN TO GO TO WAR LABOR BOARD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Voting to submit their demand for increased wages to the United States War Labor Board, the Boston Carmen's Union on Thursday night rejected the proposition to arbitrate the "nine-in-11-hour" law, under which about 70 per cent of the scheduled runs are now operated on the Boston Elevated.

This motion was unanimously passed: "That the date of pay back should be June 15; that the wage question be referred to the National War Labor Board, in accordance with the policy of the international, and that we refuse to arbitrate the 'nine-in-11-hour' law, which is the law of this state."

The union demands that men in blue uniform be paid 60 cents an hour and that a proportionate increase be granted to the men in all other departments.

OKLAHOMA AND WIRE CONTROL RESOLUTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—Governor R. L. Williams has wired the two United States senators from Oklahoma asking them to have inserted in the congressional resolution for government control of telegraph and telephone lines a provision which will permit the state to retain the power to assess and tax such corporations.

Governor Williams said that the resolution passed the House without such a provision and that if it passes the Senate in that form, Oklahoma and other states would be deprived of revenue from the taxation of such corporations.

Summer Comforts

That will make your outdoor moments and those of your family very enjoyable

Large assortments of Hammocks, Swings, Baby Yards, Children's Play Houses, etc., which can be used on the veranda, in the summer house, on the lawn or in any secluded place where you can stretch out to your heart's content and catch every breeze that stirs.

The cost of the articles is very small in comparison to the comfort and pleasure derived from spending every possible moment out of doors

COUCH HAMMOCKS, with adjustable head rest

With adjustable back

COUCH HAMMOCKS, upholstered in cretonne, complete with stand and awning

..... \$45.75

CRETONNE PILLOWS

..... \$1.49

TAPESTRY PILLOWS

..... \$1.35

VELOUR PILLOWS

..... \$2.75

JAPANESE PORCH SEATS

..... 39c

PALMER WOVEN HAMMOCKS

..... \$2.00 to \$13.50

HAMMOCK STANDS

..... \$5.25 extra

IDEAL POLICEMAN AIDS CITIZENSHIP

In Arousing Clear Understanding of Community's Fundamental Law, Cordiality Between the Police and Children Needed

(How far the teaching of laws and ordinances bearing upon everyday activity may be extended in the schools in order that there may be a more general understanding of the laws, a better guarantee of obedience and a more democratic realization of responsibility, is a question claiming considerable interest. There is a growing appreciation of the necessity for a better understanding of laws, ignorance of which excuses no offender. At the present time there is little opportunity for growing citizens to obtain a grounding in even the fundamentals, and to many there appears to be no better place than the schools in which to locate the elements of this groundwork. This is the seventh of a series of articles on the subject, others of which appeared on May 13, May 14, May 25, June 10, June 28 and July 6.)

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—In treating of the real helpfulness in the arousing of a clearer understanding and a more loyal upholding of the community's fundamental laws, which many thinking citizens believe could be obtained from a more constructive police, the need of cordiality between policeman and citizens is given emphasis.

"The ideal policeman," says Dr. Woods Hutchinson, "should be the wisest, the broadest-minded, the kindest, though not necessarily the best-educated man on his beat; the first and easiest man for any one in difficulty to tell his troubles to, instead of the last and hardest."

It is realized that the police department itself is not wholly responsible for its standard of service. "The policemen in any city will be just as high a type as the public demands," says a handbook issued to the citizens of Cincinnati. Further, "A city whose people are indifferent as to the enforcement of law and lenient toward criminal acts will have inferior policemen. A city whose people demand obedience to law will have a high type of policemen."

The police then are not a self-operative body of men. But since a community is more or less organic and delegates its functions, and must have regulation and order, the police are the special ones delegated to perform this function; but they must have authority, and that is obtained from law, which in turn is made and maintained by the people.

Since, therefore, the public is the overseer of the police function, whose quality of service rises only as high as the public demands, it is perhaps continually opportune for the public to be asking itself pointed questions for the purpose of checking up its police service. And one of the main questions now appears to be: Are the present police methods of obtaining obedience in accordance with the light of the times? Is there not a big opportunity, now sleeping, for a more productive cooperation of people and police?

In one (Mass.) city the chief of police at regular intervals sends his specially-trained officers into the schools to lecture on the city's laws and ordinances. This is rather a severe reversal of past custom. Heretofore, whenever an officer approached a school he came with a threat and with the avowed intention of arousing dread and the children showed mingled awe and derision. A man who is presumably hired to serve and protect many of the most valuable interests of the citizens, and the younger citizens living in great fear or great dislike of him! It is asked: Would it not be a long advance in the right direction to have the condition such that the officer would be one of the most welcome visitors at the school, both with the teachers and with the pupils? Might it not be of inestimable value, if the young citizens in the community's school, when they see the policeman coming, could feel that a friend is approaching to interpret the community's rules of conduct and to make the abiding by the rules a desirable rather than a detested obligation?

TRANSPORT WORKERS HOLD A MEETING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWCASTLE, England—The General Council of the National Transport Workers Federation held its annual meeting recently at Newcastle under the presidency of Mr. Harry Gosling.

In his address Mr. Gosling referred to the industrial councils, which, he said, the Minister of Labor was using the powers of his department to institute. The federation, Mr. Gosling said, had requested the affiliated unions to refrain from taking action unless and until the Executive Council had given such action their consideration. The whole tendency of organized labor throughout the country at the present time, he said, was toward endeavoring to set up industrial councils likely to prevent disputes, and bring about improved conditions for the workers by conferences across a table, rather than by resort to strikes. Where such councils were established he advised trade unionists not to slacken their efforts because of hopes based on the formation of such councils. The power of bargaining round a council table, Mr. Gosling declared, would be proportionate to the power of the organization outside. He attributed the fact that employers were more willing than formerly to meet the workers to the increasing strength of the trade union movement.

Referring to the improvement in working-class conditions generally, Mr. Gosling said increases in wages barely kept pace with increases in the cost of living, and he trusted trade unionists would not be prevented from claiming a larger share of the wealth produced by their labor by

any fear that modern society would be unable to provide an improved and increased standard. No limit, he said, could be placed upon the total amount of wealth available if and when the workers applied their efforts to peace purposes rather than war purposes. He advised them to set their standard as high as possible, and when they had reached that standard to raise it again. They recognized, Mr. Gosling said, that in the near future powerful organizations like the Triple Industrial Alliance (miners, railwaymen and transport workers) would be necessary, if not for aggression, at least for purposes of defense. The federation, he said, had established a joint committee with the National Union of Railways, and he thought that perhaps in the near future it would be possible to take action in regard to wages and working conditions.

In conclusion, Mr. Gosling said that when peace came it must be a people's peace. They wanted labor to have as large a voice in drafting the peace proposals as those who represented the privileged and propertied classes. He thought "the majority of organized labor were in favor of labor presenting their special claims, not only at but before the peace conference."

VAST PEAT BEDS ARE UNDEVELOPED

Deposits in New England and Near New York City Said to Offer Unlimited Fuel Supply

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The economic possibilities of peat as a fuel in the United States are being called to the attention of New Yorkers by an exhibit installed by the American Museum of Natural History. Peat was burned to some extent in this country during Colonial times, and even later, until the progressive cheapness of anthracite coal led to the abandonment of local fuel. The present generation of Americans, however, does not know the extent or the value of the deposits of peat throughout the land. It has been estimated that there are 15,000,000,000 cubic feet of peat in Massachusetts alone, and almost inexhaustible supplies of it in the tract 40 miles long and 25 miles wide in Virginia and North Carolina which is known as the Great Dismal Swamp. Peat is also found along the coast of New Jersey and southward along the Atlantic Coast to the central parts of Florida, and along the Mississippi and other rivers with well-developed inundation plains. There are some deposits in the Western states, but these are scanty and of no great value. The richest of all, according to the museum authorities, lie in New England east of the Berkshires and the Green Mountains. Canada also has enormous peat deposits, and compressed peat was a product there during the last part of the Nineteenth Century.

Although most New Yorkers are ignorant of the fact, they say, probably the world's most accessible peat supply, since there are several million people living within 25 miles of it, is within the city limits of New York, in what is known as Juniper Swamp in the Borough of Queens in the western part of Long Island. This bog, which covers an area of 100 acres, contains a peat bed from 10 to 15 feet deep. The peat seems to be of excellent quality and constitutes some 42,000,000 cubic feet of easily accessible material needed only to be cut out and dried in order to provide good fuel for thousands of families. In view of the coal situation of last winter and the prospects for the coming winter, it is interesting to know that New York has such possibilities for warmth and comfort right within her own boundaries.

NO LABOR SHORTAGE IN THE FAR WEST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—According to

Frederick W. Ely, of the United States Employment Service for this district, who has been engaged in establishing 63 seasonal employment offices in the states of California, Nevada, Arizona, and Utah, there is practically no labor shortage at the present time. Prevailing wages for common farm labor range from \$2.50 to \$3.50 a day.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Work is being

rushed on three shipyards along

the right-of-way of the new \$6,000,000

Industrial Canal. The Foundation

Company of New York, which will

build steel ships; Doullut & Williams

of New Orleans, builders of wooden

ships, and the Concrete Construction

Company of Chicago, under the name

of the Delta Shipbuilding Company,

which will construct concrete barges

and boats, are the owners of these

yards. By the time the first ship is

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each of these yards, the city has

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LONDON, England—In the course

of an address on "Humanizing Industry" at Dartford recently, Mr. G. H. Roberts, Minister of Labor, said they

must not rely on Parliament to remedy every evil. If at the outbreak of the war all classes had refused to unite they would have been conquered; and after the war they must unite to make Great Britain still greater. Not one of their soldiers should be allowed to return to dirty slums, or to debasing labor conditions. They must be welcomed back to a pure atmosphere, a sense of security and a position of sufficiency of means. Utopia would not come by dreaming of it, but by working for it, and the government realized this truth in the establishment of industrial councils composed of representatives of employers and employees to deal with industrial problems.

If he were an autocrat, Mr. Roberts

said he would like to pass a single

clause bill enacting that no person

should take another person into his

employ unless he were willing to pay

the employed person such a wage as

would enable him and those dependent on him to live a decent life. He would also ask the workers not to be deluded by the belief that the less

they produced the more there was to

divide, for if great schemes of social

reform were to be financed and higher

wages were to be paid, there must be

increased productivity and wealth.

That increased productivity could not

OPINIONS RECORDED ON DYE SITUATION

United States Tariff Commission Issues Report on the Success Attained in the Use of the Substitutes Made in America

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Opinions as to how American-made artificial dyes compare with formerly imported dyes of the same class, and statements as to the effect of dyestuff shortage and steps taken to meet such difficulties, are contained in a report issued by the United States Tariff Commission on "The Dyestuff Situation in the Textile Industries."

These show that there is a difference of opinion as to the actual, practicable value of American dyes. Extracts from statements made on this phase of the subject are given by the commission as follows:

"The American-made dyestuffs used by us in a very few cases are, in our opinion, equal in quality, fastness, and uniformity to the imported dyestuffs of the same class we used prior to August, 1914. For example, acid orange and direct black have always been made in this country, and the former has, in many cases, even before the war, been furnished by American manufacturers to the German dyestuff importers. Such other colors as indigo, nigrozinc, certain acid blacks, methylene blue, and methyl violet, are also of good quality and uniformity, but we have had trouble, for example, with the lack of uniformity in shipments of fast acid fuchsine. The quality of some direct yellows is not equal to before-the-war purchases. It is difficult to find fast acid reds which dye level. American-made indigo does not fasten as evenly in steaming after printing. We are very much interested in the progress of the American dyestuff industry, and believe that eventually the objections similar to the above will be eliminated."

"With the exception of sulphur black and direct black, the American-made synthetic dyestuffs are not as fast to light, etc., nor are the quality and uniformity as good as the imported dyestuff. Colors not as bright, lower in strength, and not uniform in production. Considerable improvement this year over the product of 1915."

"American-made, artificial dyestuffs, are almost as fast and as uniform as the imported dyestuffs. Their tintorial value, however, is decidedly less. This, of course, will be remedied when production becomes greater."

"The American-made, artificial dyestuffs are the equal of the imported dyestuffs of the same class as regards fastness and uniformity. As regards quality, I have found that the American-made dyestuffs are from two to three times as strong as the imported dyestuffs."

"The effect on business of the dyestuff shortage, and the way in which the consequent difficulties have been met, are shown by the following:

"We've been forced to withdraw certain sun-fast shades from sale. We have received an increased number of complaints from customers on account of crocking, fading, unfastness to washing, poor shades of black, lack of brightness in navies, and bad matching. We have had a large amount of goods damaged or spoiled in process of dyeing or printing because of inferior dyestuffs. It has been difficult to produce certain bright shades, requiring very expensive dyestuffs not made in the United States, and in order to conserve these dyestuffs as much as possible we have limited our color line. The cost of dyeing has become, instead of a negligible factor in the production of goods, a considerable factor. The cost has increased for piece-dyed goods about four times. The difficulty of meeting the increase in the cost of printing and dyeing through advanced dyestuff costs and through increased damaged and spoiled goods has been met by advancing prices. The difficulty of producing bright shades has been met by saving all bright dyestuffs for this purpose wherever possible."

G. H. ROBERTS ON FUTURE OF INDUSTRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Work is being rushed on three shipyards along the right-of-way of the new \$6,000,000 Industrial Canal. The Foundation Company of New York, which will build steel ships; Doullut & Williams of New Orleans, builders of wooden ships, and the Concrete Construction Company of Chicago, under the name

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PATENTS ISSUED IN NEW ENGLAND

Government Grants Rights on
Many Devices Planned for
Use and Improvement in the
Home, Trade, Manufacturing

Following is a list of patents issued in the past week to New England inventors, as reported by Allen & Daggett, Inc., patent attorneys:

Stud and Socket Fastener—Anderson, Andrew G., Boston, Mass.

Apparatus for Drying Material—Andrews, Bernard R., Braintree, Mass.

Ice-Harvesting Machinery—Bond, Edgar M., Worcester, Mass.

Shoe-Cavah, James, Boston, Mass.

Feeding Wagon—Clark, Daniel E., Lynn, Mass.

Positive Shuttle Motion for Looms—Crossland, George, Worcester, Mass.

Can-Labeling Machine—Eckall, Arvid P., Worcester, Mass.

Figure Toy—Emmons, Walter E., Hudson, N. H.

Underwear Cap—Foster, Alia O., Oxford, Mass.

Grinding Machine—Gillespie, John J., Boston, Mass.

Abutment for Vehicle Springs—Goodwin, John F., Charlestown, Mass.

Machine for Making Stereotype Printing Plates—Hopkins, Charles E., Taunton, Mass.

Flying-Hook Spool—Johnson, Richard, Proctor, Vt.

Automatic Train-Stopping Apparatus—Kneubesserian, Hagop H., Boston, Mass.

Water Cooling Device—Kremberg, Gertrude M., Pittsfield, Mass.

Means of Exchange—Leavitt, John E., Boston, Mass.

Loco-Train Livermore, Homer F., Brookline, Mass.

Elastic Fluid Turbine—London, William J. A., Springfield, Mass.

Stamp Vending Machine—Madden, John D., Fall River, Mass.

Auto-Lock—Mailoux, Frank W., Wellesley, Mass.

Resistance Coil—Marcus, Israel, Winthrop, Mass.

Power Operated Wire-Winding Tool—Martin, Albert W., Worcester, Mass.

Leon Shuttle—McGuiness, Benjamin F., Saunderville, Mass.

Skiving Machine—Merrick, Frank W., Boston, Mass.

Knitting Machine—Metcalfe, Alpha, Attleboro, Mass.

Molding Machine—Pitfield, Emen P., Cambridge, Mass.

Porch-Shade—Rathbun, Henry E., Worcester, Mass.

Warp Stop Motion—Richardson, Oscar W., Worcester, Mass.

Automatic Grindstone—Riley, Fred E., Livonia, Falls, Me.

Egg Whip—Ryerson, Eugene H., Worcester, Mass.

Warp Stop Motion—Ryon, Eppa H., Waltham, Mass.

Folding Steering Wheel and Pivotable Steering Wheel—Sincare, Antonio C., Winthrop, Mass.

Brake-Sounding, Morton M., North Adams, Mass.

Ball Guard—Stanger, Nathan, Malden, Mass.

Sole Leveling Machine—Stewart, William C., Swampscott, Mass.

Composite Outer Sole—Tirrell, Warren, Brockton, Mass.

Demountable Wheel Rim and Collapsible Rim—Row, Timothy S., Haverhill, Mass.

Torpedo Guard—Zajac, Marcin, Chicopee, Mass.

Aluminum Shoe—Zavarkin, Maxim, East Bridgewater, Mass.

DORCHESTER SCHOOL
CENTER GARDENING

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Gardens during the summer and a canning kitchen toward fall, or as soon as the gardens produce enough to make such a thing desirable, are a patriotic enterprise undertaken by the Dorchester School Center, under the management of John B. Holt. Work began in the early spring with lectures on gardening, food conservation and the canning and dehydrating of foods, in the Dorchester High School. Everybody in that section of the city was urged to have a garden, and a committee was appointed to examine and secure suitable land. As a consequence there is very little desirable ground in the vicinity that is not under cultivation for food purposes.

The Dorchester School Center has organized as a center of assistance in all sorts of ways, in getting the plowing done, in securing fertilizers, distribution of literature, information and assistance generally. During the summer the services of Leonard Ross, in the city employ as supervisor, have been secured through Mayor Peters.

HAWAII WANTS HOME
OF FORMER QUEEN

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii—A resolution passed by the special session of the territorial Legislature authorizes the Governor to direct the Attorney-General to investigate the title of the premises known as Washington Place, the former home of Queen Liliuokalani, with a view to getting it for the territory as its executive mansion. Washington Place was built sometime prior to 1848 and was named in honor of the first President of the United States.

ADVERTISING CLUBS
COMPLETE SESSIONS

Specially to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—The 14th annual convention of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World completed its sessions and adjourned after reelecting William C. D'Arcy of St. Louis as its president. Resolutions were enthusiastically adopted pledging "devoted allegiance to the just cause for which the league of free and civilized nations is now fighting," "accepting as the aims of the war President Wilson's July 4th declaration," and "demanding that all business support one end, namely, "the win-

ning of this righteous war," by maintaining business efficiency in order to finance the war, provide goods necessary for home and foreign consumption, aid in rebuilding the war's destruction and meet the trade struggle after the war.

Important resolutions also demanded the proposed postal zone, demanded stimulation of gold production, favored legislation for national trade mark under authority of the United States Government, with protection and labeling of goods "Made in America"; asked for treaties to protect individual trade marks abroad, and protested the proposed action by Congress hostile to legitimate advertising.

EXAMINATION FOR STENOGRAPHERS SOON

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—To meet the demands of the United States Government for stenographers and typewriters, to handle the great amount of work in Washington, the Civil Service Commission announces a special examination to be held at the Boston Customs House at 9 a. m. on July 19. Examiners will come on from Washington and will rate the papers as fast as they are turned in, so that successful applicants will receive appointments within three days from the date of the examination.

The plan of giving an immediate rating is new under the Civil Service examinations, and will do away with the long, uncertain waits that have been characteristic in the past. Those interested are advised to apply for blanks at the commission's office or to Miss Marion Nichols, 50 Beacon Street, Boston.

The Ordnance Department has sent word through George A. Sagendorph, special representative in Boston, that there is an urgent need for metallurgists, and also that the department will pay \$2500 for a man who is familiar with the production of bayonets, sabers, sights, etc. Application may be made to Mr. Sagendorph at 19 Portland Street, Boston.

FOOD CONSERVATION RALLIES ON COMMON

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Subjects and speakers for the conservation of food rallies at the National Civic Federation cottage on Boston Common next week are: Monday, 11 a. m., Portia Smiley, "The Uses of Corn Meal"; 3 p. m., Mrs. Jacobs, "Cooking for Children"; Tuesday, 11 a. m., Miss Nellie Ewart, "Canning and Drying"; 3 p. m., Miss Anthony, "Canning"; Wednesday, 11 a. m., Portia Smiley, "The Uses of Corn Meal"; 3 p. m., Mrs. A. M. Goodale, "Muffins of Substitute Flours"; 3 p. m., Chinese chef, Friday, 11 a. m., Portia Smiley, "The Uses of Corn Meal"; 3 p. m., Mrs. John Ames, "Salad and War-Time Dessert."

SUBMARINE RAID OFF CAPE RACE

AN ATLANTIC PORT—A German submarine appearing 300 miles off Cape Race on July 6 captured the Norwegian bark Manx King and ordered the crew of 19 to take to the boats, it has been learned, when the survivors were brought here on a British steamship, which picked them up at sea.

The survivors said they did not know what became of the bark, whether she was sunk or converted into a raider by the Germans.

The Manx King, which is a vessel of 1729 gross tons, left a United States Atlantic port about two weeks ago. She is the first craft which has been reported as encountering a U-boat so far north in the Atlantic.

VOLUNTEER FARM LABOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

WINNIPEG, Man.—Sorting of the national registration cards shows that there are in the neighborhood of 12,000 men in the city of Winnipeg who have volunteered for farm work. While the tabulating of the registration cards proceeds in the office of the registrar, the machinery for the distribution of farm labor is being put into motion in the office of the provincial superintendent of colonization and immigration. Farmers requiring help are filing their applications in that office and being put in touch with the men who have expressed a willingness to render national service by helping on the farms of Western Canada.

HARVEST HELP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

REGINA, Sask.—Hopes of getting harvest help from the United States were abandoned when T. M. Molloy, provincial commissioner of labor, returned here from a conference at Des Moines, Ia., where the harvest labor problem was considered from every angle. Big crops in Minnesota and the Dakotas and the increase in American passenger rates are bars to many harvest hands coming to Western Canada this fall.

KING GEORGE'S THANKS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—His Excellency, the Duke of Devonshire, the Governor-General of Canada, has received the following cablegram from His Majesty, King George, under date of July 6: "I thank you most cordially for the loyal congratulations you have tendered to the Queen and to myself on the occasion of our silver wedding day, in the name of the government and the people of Canada." (Signed) George R. L.

METROPOLITAN PARK BAND CONCERT LIST

BOSTON, Mass.—Band concerts are announced to be given at various localities under the jurisdiction of the Metropolitan Park Commission this summer, as follows:

Revere Beach—Afternoons, 3 to 5 o'clock; evenings, 8 to 10 o'clock; afternoons and evenings of every day, except Monday, to and including Labor Day. Month of July, Stone's Military Band; Month of August, Ives' Band; Sept. 1 and 2, Sargent's Band of Boston.

Nantasket Beach—Afternoons, 3 to 5 o'clock; evenings, 8 to 10 o'clock; afternoons and evenings of every day, except Monday, to and including Labor Day. Month of July, Stone's Military Band; Month of August, Ives' Band; Sept. 1 and 2, Sargent's Band of Boston.

Weston Bridge—Saturday afternoons, 3 to 5 o'clock; July 13, Waltham Watch Company Band; July 27, Gurley's Band; Aug. 24, Harvard Regiment Band.

Foot of Great Blue Hill, Milton—Sunday afternoons, 4 to 6 o'clock; July 21, Gove's 12th Reg. M. S. G. Band; Aug. 4, Gove's 12th Reg. M. S. G. Band; Aug. 18, Harvard Regiment Band.

Footbridge—Sunday afternoons, 4 to 6 o'clock; July 14, Harvard Regiment Band; Aug. 11, Post 26, G. A. R. Band; Aug. 18, Sargent's Band; Aug. 25, Luray's Lynn Cadet Band.

Fellsmere Park, Malden—Sunday afternoon, 4 to 6 o'clock; Aug. 11, First Corps Cadets Band.

Sheepfold—Sunday afternoons, 4 to 6 o'clock; July 14, Harvard Regiment Band; Aug. 11, Post 26, G. A. R. Band; Aug. 18, Sargent's Band; Aug. 25, Luray's Lynn Cadet Band.

Manchester Field, Winchester—Sunday afternoons, 3:30 to 5:30 o'clock; July 20, Malcon Band; Aug. 10, Malden Cadet Band.

Broadway Park, Somerville—Sunday afternoons, 4 to 6 o'clock; July 23, First Corps Cadets Band; July 30, Sargent's Band; Aug. 20, Everett Union Band; Aug. 27, Stone's Military Band.

Spelway, Brighton—Monday evenings, 7:30 to 9:30 o'clock; July 22, First Corps Cadet Band; Aug. 29, First Corps Cadet Band; Aug. 5, Sargent's Band; Tuesday evening, 7:30 to 9:30 o'clock; July 16, American Cadet Band.

Charles River Road, Watertown—Wednesday evening, 7:30 to 9:30 o'clock; July 23, Burke's Band.

Fox Island, Waltham—Sunday afternoons, 3 to 5 o'clock; Aug. 11, Malcon Band.

Riverside Recreation Grounds—Sunday afternoons, 3:30 to 5:30 o'clock; July 14, 25, Gove's 12th Reg. M. S. G. Band; July 25, Quimby's Military Band; Aug. 11, Stone's Military Band; Aug. 25, Waltham Watch Company Band; Sept. 1, Post 26 G. A. R. Band; Sept. 15, Sargent's Band.

Chesnut Playground—Wednesday evenings, 7:30 to 9:30 o'clock; July 10, Waltham Watch Company Band; July 24, First Corps Cadets Band; Aug. 14, First Corps Cadets Band.

Boston Embankment—Monday evenings, 7:30 to 9:30 o'clock; July 22, Gallo's Band; July 29, Fox River Band; Aug. 12, Harvard Regiment Band; Aug. 19, Waltham Watch Company Band; Aug. 26, Stone's Military Band.

Furnace Brook Parkway—Thursday evenings, 7:30 to 9:30 o'clock; Aug. 8, Woburn Band; Tuesday evening, 7:30 to 9:30 o'clock; Aug. 8, Woburn Band; Aug. 15, Everett Union Band.

Wakefield—Thursday evenings, 7:30 to 9:30 o'clock; July 11, Lynn City Band; July 25, Ives' Band; Aug. 8, Post 26, G. A. R. Band.

Woburn Parkway—Sunday afternoons, 3 to 5 o'clock; Aug. 4, Stone's Military Band; Aug. 18, Luray's Lynn Cadet Band; Sept. 8, Woburn National Band.

Winthrop Shore Reservation—Wednesday evenings, 7:30 to 9:30 o'clock; Aug. 21, Stone's Military Band; Aug. 28, Gallo's Band.

Lowell Memorial Park—Sunday afternoons, 3 to 5 o'clock; Sept. 8, Gove's 12th Reg. M. S. G. Band; Sept. 22, Calderwood's Band.

Beaver Brook Reservation—Saturday afternoons, 3 to 5 o'clock; Aug. 31, Camp Watch Company Band; Watch Co. Band.

City of Boston Concerts

BOSTON, Mass.—Band concerts are announced to be given by the Park and Recreation Department of the City of Boston at four places on Sunday afternoon, July 14, at 3:30 o'clock, as follows:

Boston Common, 201st Field Artillery Band, N. A. Lieut. Harrison Keller, Bandmaster—"Star-Spangled Banner"; "Camp Custer" march, Shroeder; two movements from "Sixth Symphony," Tchaikovsky; cornet soloist, Sargent; S. Livingston; serenade, Drigo; "The Kitties" march, Rogers; "Marsellaise"; march soléil, Pierre; overture, "Pétrés"; Massenet; "Joyeuse Espagne"; Allier; "French National Debut" march, Turlet; "La Perla" suite, LaCrome; time selection, Berger; "Pas des Bourgs"; Delsart; "Indiana," fox trot; "The Thunderer," Souza.

Franklin Park—First Corps Cadets Band, John B. Fielding, Bandmaster—March, "Statesman"; Fulton; overture, "Zampa"; Herold; selection, "Going Up"; Hirsch; "Hail! Hail! The Queen"; Sargent; "Spartacus"; "Spartacus"; "Goddess of Victory," Gounod; selection, "Jack O' Lantern"; Caryl; melodies of the South; Lampe; march, "On to Pittsburg," Lowe; "Star-Spanned Banner."

Jamaica Pond, D'Avino's Band, Alfonso Conductor—March, "Over the Top"; Crosby; overture, "Raymond"; Thomas; cornet solo, "Whirlwind Polka"; Godfrey W. McMullin; Levy; selection, "Going Up"; Hirsch; popular airs; Remick; "Cavalry Charge"; "The Queen"; "From This Time On"; Romberg; "American Patrol"; Meacham; selection, "Carmen"; Bizet; "Bitez"; "Indiana"; Bucalossi; "American Fantasy"; Herold.

Marine Park, Ives Band, D. A. Ives, Conductor—March, "Over the Top"; Crosby; overture, "Raymond"; Thomas; cornet solo, "Whirlwind Polka"; Godfrey W. McMullin; Levy; selection, "Going Up"; Hirsch; popular airs; Remick; "Cavalry Charge"; "The Queen"; "From This Time On"; Romberg; "American Patrol"; Meacham; selection, "Carmen"; Bizet; "Bitez"; "Indiana"; Bucalossi; "American Fantasy"; Herold.

Marine Park, Ives Band, D. A. Ives, Conductor—March, "Over the Top"; Crosby; overture, "Raymond"; Thomas; cornet solo, "Whirlwind Polka

LUMBERMEN WORK TO DISCOUNT I. W. W.

Organization in Pacific Northwest
Active in Promoting Loyalty to Government—Some Specimens of I. W. W. Doctrine

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Through the medium of an organization of lumber workers in the Northwest, the Loyal Legion of Loggers and Lumbermen, much has been done to counteract the menace of the I. W. W. in the lumber camps and mills in that section of the United States. It may be said, in fact, that the activities of the I. W. W., which gave cause for the organization of the Loyal Legion, thus are directly but unintentionally responsible for resolving into concrete expression the patriotism of the great body of lumber workers.

The idea for the organization of the Loyal Legion came at a time when the I. W. W. had succeeded in stirring up considerable unrest in the camps and mills, with its undermining attacks on all the ideals and standards of mankind within range. It was thought that the simplest and most effective way of meeting it and defeating it was to make a direct appeal to the lumber workers from a patriotic standpoint to get squarely behind the United States Government in the war.

This proved to be the right course. The organization was started about Nov. 15, 1917, and recently a compilation showed that more than \$30,000 men had come forward voluntarily, signed their names to a pledge of loyalty, and declared that they would do all in their power to help the United States to victory. They declared further that they would do all they could to stamp out sedition, and they have been patriotically diligent in keeping their promise. Many instances have occurred where they have interrupted the careers of preachers of sedition and disloyalty, slackers and pro-Germans, by turning them over to the authorities. The way in which it has worked out has aided those interested in considering this phase of the subject in concluding that an appeal of this character from a purely patriotic standpoint has a far-reaching effect, and that men who sign such pledges can be depended on in a time of crisis.

There is another direction in which the Loyal Legion has accomplished much, and this has been for material benefit of the men themselves. Its officers have gone into camps and mills, and where they have found working conditions that needed improving—as, for example, inadequate bunkhouses or unsatisfactory food—they have made recommendations to the employers, and the latter generally have been quick to act upon them.

A definite indication of what has been accomplished by this process of bringing the men together on the basis of loyalty to the country, can be found in the fact that mills and camps which a year ago were tied up with strikes, are now working on practically 100 per cent production. As an official has described the situation, the American flag is flying from the flagpoles of most of the camps and mills, and "a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull all together" feeling pervades the entire industry.

This feeling of unity, of cooperation, and of harmony is quite in contrast to that engendered by the I. W. W. teachings. An interesting attribute of the I. W. W. point of view, as the members of the organization in the United States have displayed it, is the quality of discontent. This discontent has to do not only with the established order of industrial and political affairs, but apparently with things in general. Men engaged in the lumber business in the Northwest, who have gone to some



Scene among the lumbering operations of the Pacific Northwest, where timber for aeroplanes comes from

length to try to remove the causes of complaint advanced by I. W. W.'s in their camps, in order to maintain peace, say that it is impossible to meet the demands of the I. W. W. members, because the I. W. W. members are never satisfied, and have no intention of being satisfied.

As an illustration, the experience of a firm on the Pacific Coast may be related. The incidents, while in themselves trivial, reveal all the better for that reason, the lengths to which the discontent of the I. W. W.'s extends.

This company, because it has to move its working camps from time to time, as it takes out its timber, has the accommodations for its men on a train, especially fitted up for their comfort.

The train is electric lighted and steam-heated. It has a recreation car, containing a reading room, pool table, barber shop, and store; a bath car, with showers, wash tubs and drying room; sleeping cars, with compartments, each accommodating six men; a kitchen car and a dining car. The cooks are highly skilled and highly paid, their wages comparing favorably with those paid in the better class of hotels.

The meats, canned goods, butter and other articles of food, are of the best quality. The butter bill alone for one month recently, for 125 men, was about \$500. In the sleeping cars, the men have sheets and pillow-cases, and hot and cold water, which is rather unusual in logging camps.

Arrangements such as these would seem to furnish small opportunity for complaint. But, a short time ago, a delegation of I. W. W. members conveyed word to the foreman that it wanted to see him. The foreman willingly met the members. They informed him that things were not exactly right in the boarding car, and that unless they were made right, there would be trouble. The foreman, not knowing what it could be that should prompt such a serious warning, asked what was wrong. He was told that "they had taken the tops off the coffee

pots."

As a matter of fact, the tops had been taken off to facilitate the serving of the men, it thus being possible to dip it up and get it to them with the least delay. They were put back at once.

At another time, a delegation appeared with a demand for a conference, and with an implied threat that unless the complaint they had was adjusted, something unpleasant would follow. Their attitude on this occasion, as before, was one of antagonism. Asked to state their grievance, they said that the cook was not giving them enough hot cakes.

It is for such things as these that the lumbermen say it is impossible to get along with the I. W. W. If it isn't one little thing that's wrong, it's another; and if there isn't an actual cause for grievance, one can always be manufactured.

It is not very difficult to understand where some of this attitude comes from, when the character of their theories is considered and it is realized that all through the printed matter which their headquarters turn out for the members to devour—their leaflets and pamphlets, their pamphlets and declarations and songs—there runs a malignant, sullen strain of hostility toward the rest of society. They would have the workers except those, apparently, who happen to work with their ideas—take over the earth. They commit themselves to unceasing warfare on the employing class. The type they hold up to be copied they thus describe: "His whole attitude is one of opposition; opposition to the property of the master class—an attitude utterly subversive of all modern ethics, morals, religions and law—an utterly revolutionary attitude." They sing verses advocating atrocities; other verses are defiantly sacrilegious. The very slogan they print on the cover page of their constitution, "An Injury to One is an Injury to All," is a threat.

Their whole appeal is for class-consciousness, as against the broader consciousness which thinks in terms of mankind.

The absence of illumination, the crudeness of their understanding, the standards by which they judge, are revealed with a pathetic bluntness in a few words in no less a document than the preamble to their constitution. Here they say that "the few, who make up the employing class, have all the good things of life."

They say also, in the preamble: "The working class and the employing class have nothing in common. This is one of the two sentences which, according to Article IX, of their constitution, their officers, when being installed, must repeat as their belief, in a pledge which they are required to give. The other sentence is: "Labor is entitled to all it produces."

Between the working class and the employing class, says the preamble, "a struggle must go on until the workers of the world organize as a class, take possession of the earth and the machinery of production, and abolish the wage system." Elsewhere it says: "It is the historic mission of the working class to do away with capitalism."

Something of what they are aiming at is shown in the following extracts from other authorized I. W. W. publications:

"This warfare is directed against trade unionism just as virulently as against capitalism because it is warfare against everything in the form of private or individual possession, whether it be land, houses, tools, skill, special knowledge or any sort of manual dexterity. It is the warfare of the man who has none of these and who aims to bring the whole fabric of society down to the level of his own incapacity."

"Sabotage is to this class struggle what the guerrilla warfare is to the battle. The strike is the open battle of the class struggle. Sabotage is the

guerrilla warfare, the day-by-day warfare between two opposing classes."

"We are not satisfied with a fair day's wage for a fair day's work. Such a thing is impossible."

"The tactics used are determined by the power of organization to make good in their use. The question of 'right' and 'wrong' does not concern us. No terms made with an employer are final. All peace, so long as the wage system lasts, is but an armed truce."

"Failing to force concessions from the employers by the strike, work is resumed and 'sabotage' is used to force the employers to concede the demands of the workers."

"During strikes . . . interference by the government is resented by open violation of the government's orders, going to jail en masse, causing expense to the taxpayers—which is but another name for the employing class."

"We realize that as workers we have no country. The flags and symbols that once meant great things to us have been seized by our employers. Today they mean naught to us but oppression and tyranny."

"Another thing that contributes to an understanding of their point of view, is 'The Deadly Parallel,' printed in one of their pamphlets. On one page is a declaration by union labor; on the opposite page a declaration by the I. W. W. Both are concerned with the European war. The declaration of union labor is a statement by its officers, before the United States entered the war, pledging themselves to stand 'unreservedly by the standards of liberty and the safety and preservation of the institutions and ideals of our Republic,' and, in the event the United States should be drawn into the conflict, offering their services in every field of activity to defend, safeguard, and preserve the Republic. The declaration of the I. W. W. contains this: 'We openly declare ourselves determined opponents of all nationalistic sectionism or patriotism. . . . We condemn all wars, and for the prevention of such, we proclaim the anti-militarist propaganda in time of peace, thus promoting class solidarity among the workers of the entire world, and, in time of war, the General Strike in all industries.'

As for the caliber of their leadership, some idea of one of its representatives, an important organizer and delegate, may be obtained from a letter he wrote to a man who, apparently, had not cared for his company. Here it is, just as it was written:

"Mr. White
"Sir?
"I am fine how is I. W. W. up there
I am the guy that you run out of camp on
the 20th of Feb. I wish to thank you for
paying my expenses while I see America
first I sent some Delegated your way did
you see them?"

Those who have given the I. W. W. some study, and have read its theories and its sentiments, do not consider it remarkable that a philosophy such as these utterances and this letter indicate should breed discontent in those who accept it and permit it to govern their conduct but they would be likely to regard it as strange, they say, if it did not fit in time, by the strength and volume of the venom it contains, destroy the organization formed to disseminate it.

WHITE HOUSE WOOL REACHES HAWAII

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii—Two pounds of White House wool have reached the Governor's office from Washington, D. C., and will be sold at auction or otherwise disposed of for the benefit of the Red Cross. The wool arrived, after Hawaii's big Red Cross "drive" had been completed. Providing the wool is sold at auction, the highest bidder will receive an autographed letter direct from the White House, bearing the signatures of President and Mrs. Wilson.

BEST SHRUBS OF THE RECENT YEARS

Prof. Charles S. Sargent, Director of the Arnold Arboretum, Names 12 He Believes Should Have Precedence

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—What are the 12 best shrubs introduced in recent years? That is the question which was asked of Prof. Charles S. Sargent, director of the Arnold Arboretum in Jamaica Plain, near Boston, Mass., a few days ago. Professor Sargent is well qualified to answer such a question, for great numbers of new plants are constantly being tested out in the Arboretum grounds to see whether or not they are suitable for growing in the gardens of North America.

Professor Sargent chose to select shrubs which are hardy and will thrive over a large part of New England and the Middle Western States. That automatically ruled out the rhododendrons and the azaleas, for these plants will not grow in soil impregnated with lime.

At the beginning of this list, Professor Sargent has placed four of the cotoneasters of Western China, Hupehensis, Calocarpa, Sanguisorba, and Nitens. These are all shrubs brought back from China by Ernest H. Wilson, the Arboretum's famous plant hunter. In years to come these as well as other cotoneasters undoubtedly will find a place in thousands of gardens. They are admirably adapted to northern conditions and can be used either in shrub borders or as specimen plants. They are covered with a wealth of showy berries at the present time, making them most attractive. There is a group in the shrub garden and another in the Chinese collection on the side of Bury Hill.

In his list of 12 new shrubs, Professor Sargent has included two roses, the Chinese Rosa rugosa and the Korean Rosa Jackii. Rosa rugosa has been hailed with delight by rosarians in all parts of the country who have been fortunate enough to see it in flower. Its pale yellow flowers come very early in the season, and the large single blossoms are set so close together on their arching stems that they touch.

Rosa Jackii, which was introduced by Mr. Jack, of the Arboretum staff, as a result of a trip to Korea made some years ago, is particularly desirable because of its late flowering habit. It is one of the last of the roses in the Arboretum collection to blossom, while the flowers are pure white and nearly twice as large as those of Rosa multiflora.

Naturally enough two lilacs are included in the list. Both are from China. One of them is notable for the habit which the blossoms have of assuming a pendant position instead of standing upright like those of all other lilacs. Because of this habit, it is called Syringa reflexa. The other, a native of Northern China, bears the difficult name of Sweginzowii.

The Arboretum has a large collection of Diervillas, or as they are commonly called, weigelas. One of them, Venusta, a variety of Diervilla Florida, has been selected by Professor Sargent as the handsomest of all the species, varieties and hybrids of this shrub in the Arboretum grounds, and is well entitled to place in any list of the best twelve recent introductions.

One shrub not very well known, and which Professor Sargent says can properly find a place in his list is Prunus Sibirica. The plant is especially interesting because its leaves unfold earlier in the spring than those of any other shrub in the Arboretum. Following the appearance of the leaves come innumerable yellow flowers. One species of Corylopsis is given a place in the list. It is called Corylopsis Gotoana. It comes from Japan, and bears drooping clusters of yellow flowers before the leaves appear. The list is completed with Esculus Georgiana and Spiraea Vetchii. The former is a dwarf buckeye. Its large red and yellow flowers are borne in compact clusters and make a fine display. The latter is one of the plants discovered by Mr. Wilson in Western China. Its special value lies in the fact that it is one of the latest white flowering spiraea to bloom.

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REHABILITATING OF DISABLED SOLDIERS

Director of Red Cross Institute Urges Giving Thorough Training—Employers' Duty Shown

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The patriotic duty devolving upon the employer at this time is to study the various positions under his jurisdiction in order to determine which ones might be held satisfactorily by disabled men, according to Douglas C. McMurtrie, Director of the American Red Cross Institute for Disabled Men, in a statement which he has issued recently.

Mr. McMurtrie declares that the return of thousands of disabled soldiers must be counted upon and urges that the best possible chance for the future be given them.

"Dependence cannot be placed on monetary compensation in the form of a pension," says Mr. McMurtrie, "for in the past the pension system has proved a distinct failure in so far as constructive ends are involved. The pension has never been enough to support in decency the average disabled soldier, but it has been just large enough to act as an incentive to idleness and semi-dependence on relatives or friends."

"The only compensation of real value for physical disability is rehabilitation for self-support. Make a man again capable of earning his own living and the chief burden of his handicap drops away. Occupation is, further, the only means for making him happy and contented."

"Whatever training is given must be thorough, for an adult cannot be sent out to employment on the same basis as a boy apprentice. He must be adequately prepared for the work he is to undertake."

"An important factor in the success of re-educational work is an early start, so that the disabled man shall have no chance to go out unemployed into the community. In even a short period of exposure to the sentimental sympathy of family and friends, his 'will to work' is so broken down that it becomes difficult again to restore him to stand of independence and ambition."

"The positive aspect of the employer's duty is to find for the disabled a constructive job which he can hold on the basis of competence alone. In such a job he can be self-respecting, happy, and look forward to a future. This is the definite patriotic duty. It is not so easy of execution as telling a superintendent to take care of four men, but there is infinitely more satisfaction to the employer in the results, and infinitely greater advantage to the employee. And it is entirely practical, even in dealing with seriously disabled men."

ALIEN CITY OFFICER RESIGNS POSITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Henry L. Weekes, Inspector of Weights and Measures, who has been voting and assuming the rights of a citizen for 38 years, and who has been prominent in city Republican circles, must give up his \$3000 city job.

The Arboretum has a large collection of Diervillas, or as they are commonly called, weigelas. One of them, Venusta, a variety of Diervilla Florida, has been selected by Professor Sargent as the handsomest of all the species, varieties and hybrids of this shrub in the Arboretum grounds, and is well entitled to place in any list of the best twelve recent introdu

BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

STOCK MARKET IS STILL STAGNANT

Trading on the New York Exchange is of Exceedingly Small Volume, and Price Changes Unimportant—Bonds Active

The New York market repeated its previous performances in the early part of today's short session in moving within a very narrow price groove. Business was almost at a standstill. Only a few transactions took place in any of the leading stocks, and few issues were traded in. Liberty bonds were active, absorbing most attention of the traders. Bond prices were steady.

Before the end of the first half hour American Writing Paper preferred and Booth Fisheries moved upward. Otherwise trading continued featureless.

Before the close net gains of a point or more were recorded by General Motors, American Writing Paper preferred and the Toledo, St. Louis & Western issues. Booth Fisheries became a strong feature of both the New York and Boston markets, advancing more than two points in New York.

The strength in Booth Fisheries was attributed to the recommendation of Governor Harding of the Federal Reserve Board, that the large banks furnish funds to canners who cannot be accommodated by local banks. It has been estimated by Food Administrator Hoover that the canners will need \$50,000,000 above the usual amounts for the financing of this business. As the government has taken 60 per cent of the salmon pack of the Booth Fisheries Company this year it was assumed that this company is one of those which Governor Harding had in view when he made his recommendations.

New York total sales: For today, 97,700 shares; \$1,860,000 bonds. For the week, 1,932,000 shares; \$24,963,000 bonds.

TELEPHONE CO. HAS GOOD HALF YEAR

BOSTON, Mass.—The American Telephone & Telegraph Company reports for six months ended June 30:

| | Average | First half | first half |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|------------|
| Earnings— | | 1916-1917 | 1916-1917 |
| Dividends..... | \$15,183,585 | \$16,810,675 | |
| Int and other rev from As'd co..... | 9,169,689 | 7,727,261 | |
| Tel traffic (net)*..... | 4,061,218 | 4,115,359 | |
| Other sources..... | 52,620,305 | 52,501 | |
| Expenses..... | 29,977,261 | 28,812,096 | |
| Net earnings..... | 2,277,380 | 3,198,954 | |
| Deduct interest..... | 1,538,142 | 1,422,618 | |
| Balance..... | 21,682,010 | 19,383,494 | |
| Dividends paid..... | 17,552,030 | 15,622,065 | |
| Balance..... | 4,129,980 | 3,751,088 | |

*One month estimated.

The American Telephone and associated companies in the United States, not including connected independent or sub-licensed companies report for six months ended June 30:

| | Average | First half | first half |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|------------|
| First half | 1916-1917 | 1916-1917 | |
| Dividends..... | \$15,183,585 | \$16,810,675 | |
| Int and other rev from As'd co..... | 9,169,689 | 7,727,261 | |
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| Balance..... | 21,682,010 | 19,383,494 | |
| Dividends paid..... | 17,552,030 | 15,622,065 | |
| Balance..... | 4,129,980 | 3,751,088 | |

*One month estimated.

CASING-HEAD GASOLINE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The United Fuel Gas Company, owned jointly by the Columbia Gas & Electric Company and Ohio Fuel Supply Company, produced 6,182,205 gallons of casing-head gasoline from natural gas from Jan. 1 to June 28 compared with 5,713,654 in the corresponding period of 1917.

WEATHER

Official prediction by the United States Weather Bureau

Probably showers tonight; Sunday fair, moderate northerly winds.

For Southern New England—Showers tonight; Sunday fair; north winds, probably increasing on the coast.

For Northern New England—Partly cloudy tonight and Sunday; probably showers in Maine and New Hampshire; north winds, probably increasing on the coast.

TEMPERATURES TODAY

8 a. m. 65°10 a. m. 66°

12 noon 64°

IN OTHER CITIES

8 a. m. 60° New Orleans 50°

66° Buffalo 66°

62° Chicago 62°

62° Cincinnati 62°

62° Portland, Me. 62°

62° Boston, Port. 62°

62° Jacksonville, Fla. 62°

72° San Francisco 62°

68° St. Louis 62°

60° Nantucket 60°

60° Washington 60°

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Length of day 15°03 Moon sets 10:47 p. m.

Sun rises 5:18 High water.

Sun sets 8:21 23° a. m. 8:55 p. m.

LIGHT VEHICLE LAMPS \$22 P. M.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

Last
Open High Low
Alaska Gold... 2% 2% 2% 2%

Alaska Ju.... 134 134 134 134

Am B Sugar... 6834 6834 68 68

Am Can.... 4734 4734 4734 4734

Am H & L.... 1734 1734 17 17

Am H & L pf.... 76% 76% 76% 76%

AmIceSec pf.... 31 31 31 31

AmIce pf.... 4934 50 4934 50

Am Linseed... 1034 1034 1034 1034

AmLins'dpf.... 80% 80% 80% 80%

Am Steel pf.... 6834 6834 68 68

AmSmelt pf.... 10534 10534 10534 10534

AmSugar pf.... 110 110 110 110

AmTel & Tel.... 9534 9534 5c 5c

Am Telwar.... 56 55% 56 55% 56

Am Zinc pf.... 1834 1834 1834 1834

NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

FINANCIAL WORLD
AFFAIRS REVIEWED

Encouraging Crop Prospects and
Favorable Earnings Reports
Have Little Effect Upon Se-
curities—Money Market

Inasmuch as the crops constitute the basis of the country's wealth it is gratifying to know that there will be a very large harvest of the leading crops this season. According to the estimate of the Department of Agriculture published this week the wheat crop, although not as large as had been hoped for earlier in the season, will be of substantial proportions and very much larger than last year. The size of the corn crop will be a record breaker. Other important crops promise the largest yields in the history of the country. With the high prices prevailing for everything the earth produces there is great promise of future prosperity for the United States, even with the war still waging. However, the greater satisfaction is to be found in the fact that this country will be able to feed not only its own people but its allies to great extent. It means the successful prosecution of the war.

The securities markets were unaffected by the crop report. Either the report had been discounted, or the significance of the government's estimates has not fully dawned upon the financial public. Coming as it does on top of a most excellent report on condition of the cotton crop the bull influence contained in the government's cereal crop report is considerable, even though it has not been felt in market quarters. In fact the stock market this week was the dullest it has been in many weeks. Even the favorable report of the United States Steel Corporation on unfilled tonnage, showing a big increase, had no effect whatever upon the market price of United States Steel stock. Encouraging earnings reports of the equipment and other industrial concerns failed to move stocks to any extent. It was taken for granted that traders were waiting for something bigger in the way of war news to start things going marketwise. At present, reports from the battle front are encouraging, but in view of the expected German drive traders prefer to wait until the attack is made before launching out upon extensive commitments. Besides that there is another deterrent influence in the anticipated new tax laws.

The bond market also is affected by the approaching increase in federal taxes, and until the government announces its new program of levies, is expected to continue to mark time. A large investment house finds that more than 75 per cent of its transactions, the total of which is below normal volume, consists of trading deals. This is taken to be fairly representative of the experience of a good many other firms, though a few with large selling organizations covering wide sections of the country are still making fair turnovers.

Bond dealers would not be surprised if the downward course of the market noted last month should continue for a time, particularly in low-yield bonds. The movement among security holders, already in evidence, to shift their investments to securities paying a higher return, in order to offset the higher imposts the government proposes, will probably undergo no abatement for a number of weeks, according to the opinion of many dealers, and may even be somewhat accelerated. Other investors continue to search out tax-exempt issues, but the available supply of this class is growing scarcer and is commanding high premiums.

Under the abnormal conditions prevailing, the existing wealth of the world is undergoing a process of radical redistribution. As a result of the tremendous rise in wages a larger portion of it is falling in the lap of the laboring classes, and their gain is made at the expense of possessors of securities with fixed incomes. While many of the workingmen have increased their scale of expenditures up to their higher earnings, there is no doubt that a large number are laying aside a good part of their wages under the spur of the thrift campaign being conducted. Here is a reservoir of savings which will be ready to be tapped after the war is over and Liberty Loan flotations have ceased. The workingman is not a general bond buyer, but he is rapidly being educated in investments through Liberty Loan drives. When hostilities have ended and the period of reconstruction has set in, he is expected to figure as a bond investor. Bond dealers, accordingly, look rather hopefully to this possible new source of buying.

Considering the unusual character of governmental demands this week necessitating the withdrawal of more than \$70,000,000 in three days the money market has been notably uncomfortable. No one has been seriously incommoded, there has been no pinch—the banks have readjusted themselves. With \$44,000,000 going out Friday the banks have had the greatest single withdrawal to date. In preparation there has been more or less rediscounting, though as a result of payments earlier in the week the total of bills in the reserve bank portfolio is not greatly in excess of the published figures as of last Friday.

New York banks have been rediscounting this week on a larger scale than in Boston, as they have felt the governmental withdrawal and the drawing down of western balances to some extent. At the close of business last week the New York Reserve Bank, however, was holding a reserve of 56 per cent compared with 56 per cent for the Boston institution.

Next Tuesday \$18,000,000 will be

called by the government on account of the June 25 certificates. On the same date there is maturing certificates issues and books will close for the second series of new Treasury certificates of the \$750,000,000 block. Though money, as a result of the coincidence of these large governmental financing operations, appears to be working into a firmer position it seems doubtful if the rate will be permitted to exceed 6 per cent where it is now pegged. Rather will the rediscounting process increase. In New York money on call at the stock exchange rules at 6 per cent. Time money is scarce and mostly renewals. Rates are 5% bid for 60 and 90 days mixed money and 6 per cent on industrials. Long-time money is practically unobtainable.

Active efforts by United States Treasury authorities, in cooperation with New York bankers, to regulate exchange with Spain raise the question whether an attempt will not soon be made to market government securities in that country. If anything is done along these lines the government will probably utilize existing channels and float bonds through bankers possessing connections in Madrid. Authority to issue its obligations abroad payable in foreign money is granted the government by the third Liberty Loan Act, and similar authorization is given the War Finance Corporation by the act creating it. To make the bonds more attractive to foreign investors, the pending bill providing for increased issuance of Liberty Loan bonds in this country exempts them from all federal and other taxes imposed by any taxing authority in the United States, provided they are owned by non-resident alien. The foreign currency bonds the Finance Corporation is empowered to issue may also be made payable in American money at the option of the alien holder. This interchangeable feature is highly prized by international investors, as it permits them to take advantage of existing rates of exchange with this country.

Bankers with Argentine connections are inclined to look on press reports that the South American country will advance the United States a third loan, amounting to \$40,000,000 with a certain skepticism. They say Argentina is in pressing need of manufactured goods and that Ambassador Naon, who has just returned from a visit to his country, has instructions to negotiate an interchange of commodities with this country. Argentina has already advanced the United States \$60,000,000 in deposits in the Federal Reserve Bank and one reason assigned for its reluctance to accommodate this country with a further loan is fear such action might accentuate the present trend toward inflation. Argentina is enjoying great prosperity which is, incidentally, redounding to the benefit of the government's finances. By the sale last year of 5% per cent notes to a syndicate of Buenos Aires banks, the government extinguished its bank debts in the United States, and its only debts in the United States, and its only obligations now held by American investors are the \$25,000,000 five-year treasury gold 6 per cent notes floated in 1915, and some of the sterling notes put out in London at the same time, for an equal amount which have drifted to this country. Dollar notes appear at good demand, and are now quoted at about 97, to yield 7% per cent, compared with the low of about 92 months ago.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

Benjamin LaChappelle has sold his farm on Elm Street, Marlboro, comprising 40 acres of land, 25 acres is tillage and an orchard of more than 400 trees. There is a modernized 14-room old colonial type house, also a large barn, carriage house and several other outbuildings. The purchaser was Louis Jolles and Hamburger Brothers, shoe dealers, which leases were also negotiated through the office of William Pease O'Brien.

The foregoing transactions were placed through S. W. Keene & Son.

REAL ESTATE

Abram Voke has sold to Edward W. Fuller five three-story apartment houses at 124-126 Glenville Avenue, Brighton. The assessed value of the property is \$69,500, with \$500 on the 12,500 square feet of land. William E. McCoy and Henderson & Ross were the brokers.

DORCHESTER SALES

Benjamin H. Cohen has transferred to Fred G. Howard et al, trustees, the four lots comprising 12,675 square feet of land rated at \$1200 and located on Norwell Street, near Faxon Street.

Isabella A. Cannon has transferred to Gustav T. Peirson et ux., property located at 65-67 Clarkwood Street, containing a frame building. The assessment is \$5900 and the 5716 square feet of land is rated at \$100.

The property at 25 Longfellow Street, consisting of a three-family frame house, carrying a total valuation of \$6700, of which \$100 is on the 4200 square feet of land, has been sold by John Halloran to P. Leahy, for investment.

Samuel Hurwitz, trustee, has sold the following estates:

A frame three-family house at 16 East Street and about 4000 square feet of land, carrying a total valuation of \$5400, of which \$1200 is on the land. The purchaser was Louise R. Crawford. Henry W. Savage, Inc., were the brokers in the foregoing transactions.

Stephen S. Langley conveyed to Arthur R. Bangs et al of Brookline, Mass. Final papers have been sent to record in the sale of property situated on Front Street, Weymouth, Mass. This consists of one-half acre of land and a seven-room house. F. A. Desmond conveyed to C. N. McLatchy.

An estate situated on South Main Street, Randolph, Mass., consisting of 10½ acres of land, with a modern nine-room house with large stable has been sold. This property has a street frontage of over 800 feet. Louis Graton and A. Ella Graton conveyed to E. M. Castill.

Agnes M. Andrews has sold a large poultry farm on the Boston and Hartford turnpike, Bellington, Mass. This property consists of 100 acres of land, a 12-room house, large, well-appointed stable, wagon shed, workshop and four poultry houses. A large number of wagons, tools and farm machinery were included in the sale. The title was conveyed to Joseph and Margaret Roach of Boston, Mass.

Final papers have been sent to record in the sale of Dr. Tower's estate, situated on Pleasant Street, South Weymouth, Mass., consisting of a mansion of 14 rooms, well-appointed stable, nearly one acre of land, laid out with trees, flowers and shrubs. The purchaser was Louis R. Crawford. Henry W. Savage, Inc., were the brokers in the foregoing transactions.

BROOKLINE SALE

The H. Lincoln Chase estate at 22 Kennard Road has been sold to Lila B. Gray for occupancy Sept. 1. This property consists of a modern colonial residence, and 9127 square feet of land. The amount paid is not made public. The sale was negotiated through the office of Frank A. Russell, Henry D. Bennett representing the buyer.

LEATHER DISTRICT LEASES

Long-term leases have just been closed whereby Dennett & Prince are upon the buildings, 90-92, 102-104 and 108-112 South Street, extending through to East Street Place, from the owners, Fred Holdsworth and Robert D. Farrington. The buildings are of five stories and basement and cover a lot area of \$175 square feet. The transaction was negotiated through the office of William Pease O'Brien.

A large portion of the building 109-113 Beach Street has been leased to Louis Jolles and Hamburger Brothers, shoe dealers, which leases were also negotiated through the office of William Pease O'Brien.

SHIPPING NEWS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—On Friday afternoon three schooners arrived at the South Boston Fish Pier with swordfish. The vessels were: the Rita A. Viator, 48 fish; Aleda May, 16; and the Motor, with 41 fish. Mackerel arrivals at the Fish Pier are: schooner Sardinia, from South Shoal Light, with 60,000 large and medium fresh; steamer Lois H. Corkum, 37,000 pounds. Wholesale dealers' prices for today are: mackerel, \$14; swordfish, \$25.

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Receipts of fresh groundfish at Boston for the week ending July 11, are: 45 arrivals with a total of 2,174,950 pounds. In 1917 there were 44 arrivals with 1,440,350 pounds.

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

GLOUCESTER, Mass.—The British steamer Kite brought 1,700 barrels of salt herring from Newfoundland. Two good stocks were: The schooner Sylvania, shacking \$1,573, crew \$270 each; and the Rush, \$7,173, crew \$271 each.

NEW STEEL COMPANY

CHICAGO, Ill.—Official announcement is made of the formation of the Steel Tube Company of America, which has acquired the Mark Manufacturing Company and the Iroquois Iron Company. The company will have \$32,000,000 invested in its properties.

FAIR FOOD PRICES

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—With the exception of a slight rise in the price of white flour and rye flour, the fair food price list for this week issued by the Massachusetts Food Administration for the benefit of the consumer, is the same as last week.

The figures in the second column represent prevailing prices, not the lowest and highest, which wholesalers are charging retailers. Those in the third column are based upon them, and are prices which the retailers are justified in charging.

Commodity—Retailer Pays—Consumer should pay—

White Flour \$1.45-1.55 per 50 lb. bag. \$1.60-1.70 per 50 lb. bag.

White Flour \$1.40-1.50 per 50 lb. bag. 7-7½c per lb.

Corn Meal, yellow \$6-7.50 per 100 lbs. 6-7½c per lb.

Flour: Rye \$10.75-12.50 per bbl.

Potato, in bulk 14-14½c per lb.

Potato, in package 16-17½c per pkg.

Bacon, in bulk \$1.10-12.75 per bbl.

Cornstarch 10-12c per pkg.

Rolling Oats \$5.50-5.90 per 90 lbs.

In 20 oz. pkg. \$3.45-4 per 3-doz. cs.

Hominy, in bulk \$6.20-6.70 per 100 lbs.

Rice:

Fancy Head Honduras, in bulk \$9.75-11 per 100 lbs.

Blue Rose \$9-10 per 100 lbs.

Broken Rice \$8-8.25 per 100 lbs.

Consumer should pay—

13-15c per lb.

11-12c per pkg.

7½-9c per lb.

Consumer should pay—

17-19c per lb.

12-14c per lb.

10-12c per lb.

14-16c per pkg.

15-18c per pkg.

16-19c per lb.

18-20c per lb.

13-14c per lb.

20-22c per can.

28-30c per can.

Consumer should pay—

13-15c per pint.

16-18c per can.

14-16c per can.

16-18c per quart.

22-24c per pint.

Consumer should pay—

18-20c per pint.

22-24c per pint.</p

MUSIC OF THE WORLD

MISS LAZZARI ON STUDY OF OPERA

Contralto of Mr. Campanini's Company Tells of Three Years Spent in Training for Stage—Investment in Voice

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, N. Y.—"I am an opera artist not by accident, but by intention," said Miss Carolina Lazzari, contralto of the Chicago Opera Company. "Never let it be said of me that I was an unprepared singer whom an opera director chanced to discover and ventured to try before the public. On the contrary, let it be understood that I was one who premeditatedly aimed at success and who went through two years and a half of hard application in the studio, with the sole purpose of winning a place on the opera stage.

"Before I began to take music seriously, I was a member of a quartet, but my voice was undeveloped. One of my teachers told me I would make a dramatic soprano; and I was given to understand that I might begin by appearing in a recital hall, and that perhaps in time I would become an artist of some consequence. But I was reasonably sure that I had a contralto voice, and I believed that I would do better to proceed directly, than indirectly toward my object. At any rate, I wished, if I took up singing as a career at all, to prepare myself for important parts in opera; and I planned deliberately to realize my hopes.

"I was aware that I could do this only by the most thorough and systematic vocal schooling. So I made study my exclusive occupation. In fact, I set up what might be called an establishment for the training of my voice. I hired a studio in the Metropolitan Opera House and started on a methodical plan, observing a schedule of hours, coming and going as punctually as an office worker, staying at it, summer and winter alike, and taking only a business woman's allowance of vacation.

"My expenses each month for running my studio were —" and she named a figure which many young women, having only a moderate capital to draw upon, would assuredly regard as a bold investment. To show what her overhead charges for maintaining the studio included, she noted that she employed the services of three masters daily, paying New York prices for vocal lessons, for the supplementary instruction known as coaching and for lessons in acting.

Explaining in detail her routine at this time, the artist went on to say: "From 10 o'clock in the morning, I studied singing on and off all day. It is sometimes remarked of American musicians that they are unwilling to do the labor necessary for them to excel in their profession. I was determined to help remove such a reproach. I worked all day until 4:30 o'clock, when I went home. I did not stop then, either. For every evening I reviewed, without using my voice, all the music I had practiced in the course of the day at the studio.

"To tell precisely how I spent my days in town, I took one hour at the beginning of the morning for vocalizing. Then I took an hour with my accompanist in practice of the répertoire, preparing myself in the contralto roles of 'Trovatore,' 'Aida,' 'Lohengrin,' 'Giocanda' and other things. After a noon rest, I had a lesson with my voice teacher. That done, I went to a dramatic lesson, out of the studio. After the dramatic lesson was over, I returned to the studio to clear up odd matters about songs and arias which needed my attention.

"I had been at work in this way about six months, when I was called upon to do some regular singing for phonographic records. I fixed the time of my practice on records at the last part of the afternoon, between my period of general study and closing time at 4:30.

"This scheme of hours I followed every day for the next two years, except Sundays and two weeks in the summer. And as long as I followed it, I stuck to the idea that I was fitting myself to become an opera singer. Nothing could turn me from the goal toward which I was moving. I was asked again and again to accept engagements to sing at small gatherings for a fee, that I might get back a little of the money I was investing. I was advised, also, to give a public song recital and make what I could in that way. But I refused to consider any such opportunities, for they had nothing to do with opera."

She told her interviewer she hoped she had proved that an American girl could do whatever work was required for success in opera, and moreover that an American girl could learn singing right at home. She said that she had, indeed, lived in Italy for a while and had gone to school there, but she made it clear that she had done all her serious study of music in New York.

The story of how she at last reached the opera stage is told in a word. Mr. Campanini, the director of the Chicago Opera Company, when in New York last September, appointed a day at the Lexington Theater for hearing new voices. He listened to eight singers or so, among them Miss Lazzari. He gave her to understand that probably nothing would be done just then, but that she might call at his office at 4 o'clock. She called, and at 5 o'clock a three years' contract was drawn up and signed.

At the opening of the Chicago season on Nov. 12, 1917, she made her first appearance in opera as Giglietti

in Mascagni's "Isabeau." Later she appeared as the goatherd in "Dinorah" and as Trine in "Le Sauteriot," the opera by the French composer whose name, too, is Lazzari. She first made herself known in New York on the evening of Jan. 28, 1918, when she won the enthusiastic approval of the public for her singing of the goatherd's song in "Dinorah."

The tasks assigned to her in the Chicago Opera Company for next winter include the rôle of Delilah in "Samson and Delilah," and leading contralto parts in association with Mme. Galli-Curci and Miss Raisa, the sopranos.

1655, £12 10s. It is said that many of these treasures were purchased for the Carnegie Trust, and thus they will fortunately become accessible for the public.

One gratifying result of the work of the Royal Commission on University Education in Wales is the offer of £10,000 toward the establishment of a music directorship. At a recent meeting of the University Court, Lord Kenyon announced that he had received a letter from Councilor John Owens of Chester, which reads:

"I am authorized by certain friends who are interested in the future of



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Miss Carolina Lazzari, contralto

By The Christian Science Monitor special music correspondent

LONDON, England—As compared with last year, the number of works submitted in connection with the music publication scheme of the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust was considerably smaller—rather more than half. It is probable that this diminution is largely due to the continuation of the war, but to some extent it may be attributed to a more general understanding of the scope and standard of the scheme. Although it has been found impossible to recommend as many works for publication as last year, the standard represented by the four works chosen on this occasion shows no falling off.

In order to make the aims of the scheme clearer, the adjudicators have classified all the works sent in under five headings, namely:

a—Works recommended for publication under the scheme.

b—Works which, though not in Class A, are nevertheless important enough to merit serious consideration.

c—Works which do not perhaps adequately represent the composer, yet are the promise of important contributions in the future.

d—Works which for various reasons fall short of the desired standard.

e—Works which under a scheme of this kind should not have been sent in.

It is probable that composers of works in this class have submitted them under some misapprehension of the aims of the scheme. It is worth pointing out that the number of such works has sensibly diminished this year.

The following four works have been placed in Class A:

(1) Lawrence Arthur Collingwood, symphonic poem for full orchestra.

(2) Edward Norman Hay, string quartet in A major.

(3) Alfred M. Wall, quartet for piano, violin, viola and violoncello, in C minor.

(4) William Wallace, symphonic poem for full orchestra, entitled "Wallace, 1305-1905."

A small collection of rare books of great interest to students of Tudor and Elizabethan music, formed by Mr. A. H. Littleton, was recently sold by auction by Messrs. Sotheby. Such bibliographical treasures as Gafurius, "Theorium opus musicis disciplina" (first edition, 1480), realized £35; Sebastian Heyden, "De arte canendi" (only edition), £11; Gafurius, "Theorica Musice," 1492, and "Practica Musica," 1496 (in one volume), £58; Zarilus, "Le Institutione Harmonica" (first edition), £6 10s., while an earlier edition (1562) fetched only £4. Old books on dancing realized high figures, while de la Borte's "Choeur de Chansons Mises en Musique" (four volumes in two, 1773), reached £12.

Of early English rarities there were Byrd's "Psalms, Sonets, and Songs of Sadness and Piete," 1588, £51; Byrd's "Songs of Sundrie Natures," £49; Tallis and Byrd, "Cantiones quae ab argomento sacre vocantur, quinque et sex partium," £38; first edition of Ravenscroft's and Day's "Psalter," £12 and £40 respectively; Lawes' "Choice Psalms put into Musick for three voices," £47; Ward's "First Set of English Madrigals, in 3, 4, 5, and 6 parts; apt both for Viols and Voices," £41; "Parthenia, Musick for the Virginals, composed by three famous Masters, William Byrd, Dr. John Bull, and Orlando Gibbons,"

1655, £12 10s. It is said that many of these treasures were purchased for the Carnegie Trust, and thus they will fortunately become accessible for the public.

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"I am authorized by certain friends who are interested in the future of

BEECHAM OPERA COMPANY'S WORK

Performances in Birmingham and Manchester—"Otello" and "Valkyrie" Given in London

By The Christian Science Monitor special music correspondent

LONDON, England—After a tour for two months in the provinces, the Beecham Opera has returned to London. Closing his season in the capital on April 6, Sir Thomas Beecham opened at Birmingham on April 8, where his company remained until May 4. Two days later he began his spring season at Manchester, which was brought to a brilliant termination on June 1. On Monday, June 3, the company celebrated its return to London with a fine performance of Verdi's "Otello."

Since the outbreak of the war, there has been no performance in London of Wagner's "Ring," or of any part of it, until this season, when Sir Thomas Beecham, greatly daring, presented "The Valkyrie." The success was extraordinary. Every seat was booked four days in advance, and at the performance itself, enthusiasts were three and four deep wherever there was standing room. Sir Thomas acted as conductor, having, in point of fact, superintended all the rehearsals. As was to be expected, the orchestra played magnificently; there were many interesting features in the performance, the balanced effect and fine climaxes being specially noteworthy. As was to be expected, the orchestra played magnificently; there were many interesting features in the performance, the balanced effect and fine climaxes being specially noteworthy.

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The four weeks' season which the company gave in Birmingham resulted in a veritable triumph and rarely has the theater been so packed as it was on the last night when a brilliant performance of "Carmen" was given. The chief favorites were "Faust" and "Carmen," but "The Marriage of Figaro," "The Seraglio," and "The Magic Flute" proved great attractions. Unfortunately, the Prince of Wales' Theater was too small to accommodate the scenery of "Tannhäuser," which requires a very large stage, and so, to the regret of all Wagnerians, the opera could not be presented. After the final performance there was a remarkable demonstration of good will, and Sir Thomas made a speech in which he promised that the company would pay a fortnight's visit to Birmingham in November, and that their stay in the city would be of longer duration next year.

In Manchester he was received with no less enthusiasm, and a masterly performance of the vivacious "Marriage of Figaro" was given on the opening night. Perhaps the most brilliant production was that of "Tannhäuser," which was presented in the Paris version. Although in this form it was familiar to London opera-goers for more than 20 years, yet the public of Manchester now saw it for the first time. One of the notable features was the reinforcement of the chorus singing by detachments of the local Beecham Operatic Choir. Not only was there gain in volume of tone, but also spectacular gain due to the increase in numbers. In "Carmen" the chorus work was a factor of special importance. Other works in which it was prominent were "Aida," "The Magic Flute," "Faust," "La Bohème," and "Samson and Delilah." One who now Manchester well says that musical appreciation in that city has set permanently in the direction of opera. We used to go in our hundreds," he writes, "once a week to a Hallé concert. Now we troop nightly in our thousands, a younger and more enthusiastic race, to the New-Queen's Theatre."

The London summer season is at present in full swing. As has already been mentioned, the first opera to be given was "Otello," in which all the principal singers were at their very best. Indeed it was one of those wonderful performances where success is brought to its highest level by cooperation between all concerned, including the audience. Toward the end of the first week, "The Marriage of Figaro" was revived. It is a year performance, and so much has been written about the genuine beauty of the production that little now remains to be said except that the charm of the whole performance increases on every occasion. Instead of any attempt to enter into the detail of the various operas, which night by night are being put upon the Drury Lane stage, it will be profitable to consider the Beecham Opera from a more general standpoint.

An especial merit of the company is the sincerity of their interpretations. One critic, in defining what is meant by sincere in this connection, speaks of the feeling of complete confidence with which he goes to a coming performance. He says this feeling of confidence makes all the difference. "In the best performance small things will go wrong here or there, but when everyone is trying his best and getting the main thing right, these sink into their proper place as accidents." Nowhere is this more in evidence than in the tradition which Sir Thomas Beecham is gradually establishing with regard to Mozart. It is a tradition worthy of the master himself. No wonder the performances

of these operas receive such unstinted acclamation. Everything goes with such freedom and spontaneity and is all so unlike the presentations to which English audiences have been accustomed in the past! As for the enthusiasm shown by London, no less than the provinces, for this revival, enthusiasm is the necessary atmosphere for Mozart. When "The Marriage of Figaro" was first produced at Vienna, the people of that city went wild with delight, and as Kelly, the Irish tenor who took part in the performance, tells us, encores became so frequent that the Emperor had to forbid them. To the Royal observation that in this he had done the singers a service, Mozart replied: "Do not believe it, Your Majesty; they all like to have an encore. I at least can certainly say so for my part."

Another aspect under which the Beecham Opera may be considered is the transforming power which it is exercising upon English musical appreciation. In this connection the opinion of a well-known Lancashire critic deserves to be recalled. He says that it is like one of the big electric power plants radiating energy in countless directions. Birmingham, London, and Manchester already benefit; in August the cables are to be laid to Blackpool; before long Liverpool and Leeds will be clamoring to be connected up. "As one sits in the theater," says this observer, "watching him (Sir Thomas Beecham) direct affairs on the stage and in the orchestra, it is well to try and realize what a tremendous driving force is in our midst."

Sincerity and power! Of the two writers quoted above each singles out one attribute of the Beecham Opera; attributes which, it should be noted, are naturally bound up with the one with the other. The greater the sincerity of any work the greater is its true power, and the greater and more permanent the power, the fuller evidence there is of sincerity. Under Sir Thomas Beecham's irresistible generalship, these qualities are undoubtedly manifested in a high degree by the whole company, and a strain of far-reaching vitality is thus infused into all their undertakings.

NEW YORK NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Weber's "Oberon," it is said, will be produced with much scenic circumstance at the Metropolitan Opera House next winter. The work, which was composed to an English text for performance in London, in 1851, is generally regarded as worthy of revival. The score is interesting, both because of its beauty as a musical fairytale picture and because, like "Euryanthe," which was revived here a few seasons ago, of its importance as a prototype, in melodic style, of the earlier works of Wagner. There is talk also of a production of Puccini's "Le Rondine," which had its first American performance at the Colon Theater, Buenos Aires, a year ago.

An inviting opportunity for the Metropolitan management, is the presentation of operas from the Russian repertory which are unknown in New York, like Moussorgsky's "Khovanschina" and Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Snow Maiden," not to mention works which are of a less strictly national quality by Rubinstein and Tschakowsky.

Should the management happen to think of presenting Russian operatic documents in chronological order, and of thus appealing to the historic imagination of the public, it could first offer Glinka's "A Life for the Tsar," the opera which started the national school of composers going; and it could follow this with Dargomysky's "Stone Guest," which may be called the precursor of the now famous "Boris Godounoff," by Moussorgsky.

It is understood that most of the successful singers of last season are to be in the company next season, and that there will be some new French artists.

An important baritone to be added to the forces is Reinhard Wernhren, whose fame in the recital field has long been established, but whose powers in opera are yet to be tested.

The open-air orchestral concerts at the City College Stadium have had a rather light attendance. Nevertheless, the women who instituted the series are said to have made up their minds to continue it. The soloists on Monday evening were Miss Alma Beck, contralto, and Auguste Boulez, baritone. The orchestra, with Arnold Volpe conducting, played, among other things, the second Hungarian rhapsody of Liszt, a fantasia on Mascagni's "Cavalleria" and the Spanish caprice of Rimsky-Korsakoff.

Summer concerts which have been strikingly successful are those given by the New York Military Band on the green of Columbia University. The programs, played under the direction of Edwin F. Goldman, have been frankly popular; and the conductor has not hesitated to introduce as encores selections from the various musical comedies that have been heard in New York the past winter. There has been in musical comedies of recent years not a little music of genuine worth, as for example in those composed by Jerome Kern, Louis Hirsch, and Victor Herbert.

Speaking of popular concerts, much good music is to be heard at certain motion picture houses, like the Rialto, the Rivoli and the Strand, where orchestras of 60 players or so have dispensed the best under the direction of capable conductors. Not long ago a performance of "The Sorcerer's Apprentice" scherzo, by Dukas, was given at the Rialto which has not been surpassed at concerts of the regular winter orchestras. A remarkably strong interpretation was given, and it was attentively listened to.

CHARLES GOUNOD AND HIS MUSIC

Composer's Career Studied in the Light of What He Contributed to Opera, Oratorio and Song

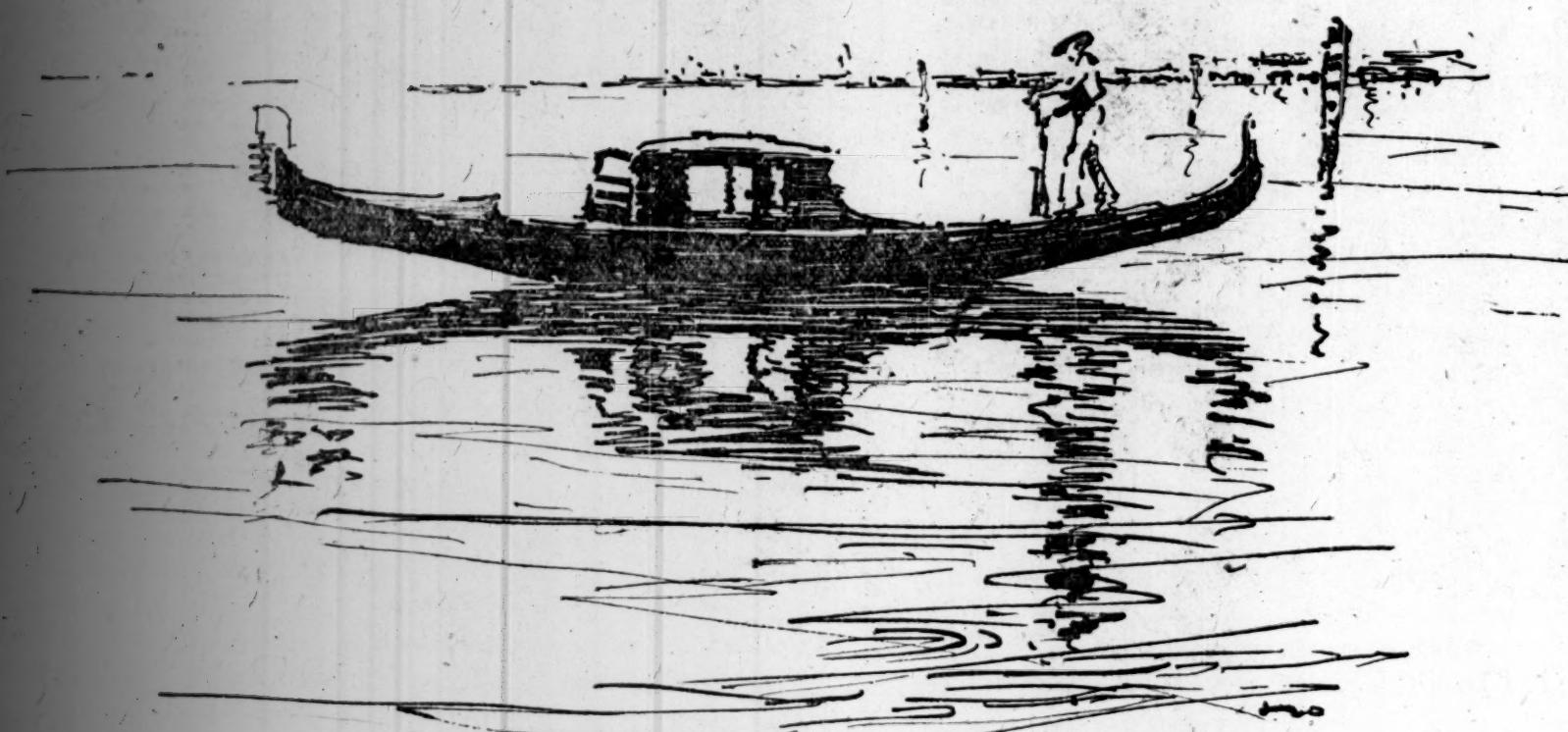
By The Christian Science Monitor special music correspondent

LONDON, England—Charles Francois Gounod was born in Paris on June 17, 1818. His father was a gifted painter and engraver, and his mother, to whom he owed his early training, was of the most versatile description, in fact Ingres, the then director of the French Academy, and a great friend of Gounod's father during the latter's lifetime, offered to train him with a view to his gaining the Grand Prix for painting. But what is perhaps even more surprising, is the boy's schoolmaster—the head of the Royal College of St. Louis—promised his mother to make of him a professor of Latin and Greek.

However, Gounod's own wishes prevailed. At the age of 18 he entered the conservatoire in Paris, where he was a pupil of Halévy, Reicha, Paer, and Le Sueur, and gained in 1839 the coveted Grand Prix de Rome with his cantata, "Fernand." This prize entitles the winner to an annual scholarship of £160 for four years, subject to certain conditions, the most important of which is a minimum residence of two years in Rome. During these studies in the city of the seven hills, Gounod devoted himself to the works of the old masters, particularly to Palestrina and Bach. It was at this time that his devotional tendency began to show itself, and it is expressed in all his early work. After his return to Paris, where he became organist to the Missions Etrangères, he studied theology seriously and only just stopped short of taking orders.

Gounod's first opera, "Sapho," was produced at the Académie in 1851, with Mme. Viardot in the principal part. The work was unequal, but showed a fine sense of harmonic color and a style singularly perspicuous and attractive. Though it won only a succès d'estime, it served to bring the composer before the public eye. The next eight years were spent in multifarious activities; during this time he wrote his second opera, "La Nonne Sanglante," founded on Lewis' novel, "The Monk." There is much beautiful music in the work, but it was a failure and was withdrawn after the eleventh performance. Gounod says: "I cannot say whether 'La Nonne Sanglante' would have had any permanent success. I am inclined to think that the subject is too uniformly gloomy, and it had a drawback, too, of having a plot that was more fanciful or improbable; it . . . depended on a purely imaginary situation, utterly false, and therefore devoid of dramatic interest, which cannot exist without truth

THE HOME FORUM



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

A Venetian Gondola

There is a glorious city in the sea. The sea is in the broad, the narrow streets. Ebbing and flowing; and the salt seaweed Clings to the marble of her palaces,

No track of men, no footsteps to and fro. Lead to her gates. The path lies o'er the sea. Invisible; and from the land we went. As to a floating city—steering in,

And gliding up her streets as in a dream. So smoothly, silently—by many a dome, Mosque-like, and many a stately portico.

The Irony of M. Anatole France

"The intelligent part of the English public has been successfully drawn into the idea that M. Anatole France is the most ingenious of the younger writers of Europe," Edmund Gosse wrote fifteen years ago in an essay, "It is extraordinary, but very fortunate, that the firm expression of an opinion on the part of a few expert persons whose views are founded on reason still exercises a very great authority on the better class of readers. When it ceases to do so the reign of 'chaos' will have set in. However, it is for the present admitted in this country that M. Anatole France, not merely is not the Georges Ohnet, but that he is a great master of imagination and style. Yet, one can but wonder how many of his dutiful English admirers really enjoy his books—how many, that is to say, go deeper down than the epigrams and

the picturesqueness; how many perceive, in colloquial phrase, what it is he is 'driving at,' and, having perceived, still admire and enjoy. It is not so difficult to understand that there are English people who appreciate writings of Ibsen and of Tolstoy, and even to sink thoughts below these, of D'Annunzio, because although all these are exotic in their relation to our national habits of mind, they are direct. But Anatole France—do his English admirers realize what a heinous crime he commits?—for all his lucidity and gentleness and charm, Anatole France is primarily, he is almost exclusively, an ironist.

"In the literary decalogue of the English reader the severest prohibition is 'Thou shalt not commit irony!' This is the unpardonable offence. Whatever sentiments a writer wishes to enforce, he has a chance of toleration in this country, if he takes care to make his language exactly tally with his intention. But once let him adopt a contrary method and endeavor to inculcate his meaning in words of a different sense, and his auditors fly from him. No one who has endeavored for the last hundred years to use irony in England as an imaginative medium has escaped failure. However popular he has been until that moment, his admirers then slip away from him, silently, as Tennyson's did when he wrote the later sections of 'Maud,' and still more strikingly as Matthew Arnold's did when he published 'Friendship's Garland.' The result of the employment of irony in this country is that people steal noiselessly away from the ironist as if he had been guilty in their presence of a social incongruity. Is it because the great example of irony in our language is the cruel dissimulation of Swift? Is it that our nation was wounded so deeply by that sarcastic pen that it has suspected ever since, in every ironic humorist, the smiler with the knife?

"But the irony of M. Anatole France, like that of Renan, and to a much higher degree, is, on the contrary, beneficent. It is a tender and consolatory rally, based upon compassion. His greatest delight is found in observing the inconsistencies, the illusions of human life, but never for the purpose of wounding us in them, or with them. His genius is essentially benevolent and pitiful. This must not, however, blind us to the fact that he is an ironist, and perhaps the most original

The Sunshine and the Breeze
The glow upon the sea-gull's silver wings.
The shadows as they scud
Deep sapphire o'er the flood.
The tall gray crags where purple heather clings:
Lo, every one of these
(The sunshine and the breeze)
Is worth a kingly crown
Beside the Summer Seas.
Cloud-shadows sweeping every strath and hill.
The harelip's azure chime.
The bees among the thyme,
And heaven reflected in the waters still;
Lo, every one of these
(The sunshine and the breeze)
Is worth a kingly crown
Beside the Summer Seas.
—Mary G. Cherry.

The True Historical Genius

The true historical genius is that which sees the nobler meaning of events that are near him, as the true poet is he who detects the divine in the casual; and we somewhat suspect the depth of his insight into the past, who cannot recognize the godlike of today under the disguise in which it always visits us.—Lowell.

Laying the First Atlantic Cable

In his "Life of William Thomson," Baron Kelvin of Largs," Prof. Silvanus P. Thomson quotes a letter from the Sydney Morning Herald, which gives a thrilling account of the laying of the first Atlantic cable. Though it was only a temporary success, to this first cable belongs all the inspiration of accomplishment, and difficulties overcome.

"The electric room," writes a junior officer of the electric staff, "is on the starboard side of the main deck forward... On one side stand the 'detectors' of the old system, so called from being chiefly used in testing for faults... On the opposite side of the table is Thomson's marine galvanometer, so called because it combines delicacy with perfect stability at sea. It is closed up in a plain deal box, which is placed on a frame, equally primitive, attached to springs. Yet this little 'Jack-in-the-box,' as we of-

ten call it, does the work of every instrument on the table in its own peculiar way, and a deal more accurately."

"July 29.—It is rather an exciting occupation to watch the telltale signals as we pay out. Even the most indifferent holds his breath for a time

when their story is of dubious or ominous import. We are regarded by the engineers about the paying-out machinery as birds of evil omen. If one of our number rushes upon deck or approaches with a hurried step, they look as a Roman husbandman might have done at a crow on a blasted tree. Indeed it is almost impossible to realize the anxiety and heart-interest everybody manifests in the undertaking."

"Tonight, but a few hours after starting, we had an alarming crisis. We had signaled to the Niagara, [which carried the other end of the cable toward America] 'Forty miles submerged,' and she was just beginning her acknowledgment, when suddenly, at 10 p. m., communication ceased. According to orders those on duty sent at once for Dr. Thomson. He came in a fearful state of excitement... The fault was not on board, but between the ships. There did not seem to be any room to hope; but still it was determined to keep the cable slowly going out, that all opportunity might be given for a resuscitation.

The scene in and about the electric room was such as I shall never forget. The two clerks on duty, watching,

with the common anxiety depicted on their faces, for a propitious signal;

Dr. Thomson, in a perfect fever of nervous excitement, shaking like an aspen leaf, yet in mind clear and collected, testing and waiting, half-despairing look for the result."

"Behind, in the darker part of the room, stood various officers of the ship. Round the door crowded the sailors of the watch, peering over each other's shoulders at the mysteries, and shouting 'Gangway!' when anyone of importance wished to enter. The eyes of all were directed to the instruments, watching for the slightest quiver indicative of life. Dr. Thomson and the others left the room, convinced they were once more doomed to disappointment. Still the cable went slowly out, while in the hold they were replacing the suspected portion. The clerks continued sending regular currents... Suddenly one sang out, 'Halloo! the spot has gone up to forty degrees.' The clerk at the ordinary instrument

boiled right out of the room, scarcely knowing where he went for joy; ran to the poop, and cried out: 'Mr. Thomson! the cable's all right; we got a signal from the Niagara.' In less than no time he was down, tested, found the old dismal result, and left immediately. He had not disappeared in the crowd when a signal came which undoubtedly originated in the Niagara. Our joy was so deep and earnest that it did not suffer us to speak for some seconds. But when the first stun of surprise and pleasure passed, each one began trying to express his feelings in some way more or less energetic. Dr. Thomson laughed right loud and heartily. Never was more anxiety compressed into such a space. It lasted exactly one hour and a half, but it did not seem to us a third of that time."

"As we drew nearer Ireland the storm began to abate," the account goes on, "and things became altogether so cheerful in aspect that we dared to hope."

"When we got close inshore we threw off the cable boat. Before our crew grated on the strand her impetus had taken her ashore. The Valorous, in the distance, fired her guns. The end was seized by the jolly tars and run off with a good-humored scuffle ensued betwixt them and the gentlemen of the island for the honor of pulling the cable up to the office. The Knight of Kerry was upset in the water. As soon as it got fairly on terra firma a bevy of ladies gave it a make-believe haul—just so much as to tar their gloves or white hands, and give occasion for a nice businesslike little fuss in getting better or other oleaginous matter to remove the stain! Meanwhile we were thrown rather behind. Seeing that those who most deserved the honor were likely to lose it, Dr. Thomson, followed by Anderson, a clerk, and myself, jumped out of the boat and waded ashore, but in time only to tar our hands ineffectually, like the ladies. The end was taken to the slate works, where the company's offices are temporarily fixed. About five minutes to four Dr. Thomson sent the first current from shore to shore, to test the state of the cable. All was right. At four we received the first current.

"Thus was the grandest undertaking of the century terminated with success, and just a year after the commencement of the last expedition. The ship started first 5th August, 1857; we brought in the cable 5th August, 1858."

Siberia

"It was while at Omsk that I awoke to the fact that my previous idea about Siberia was marvellously wrong. It was, of course, the popular idea, which is more dramatic than the actual condition. Siberia, to that useful but ill-informed individual, 'the man in the street,' is a horrible stretch of frigid desert, dotted with gaunt prison houses," John Foster Fraser wrote in "The Real Siberia," giving an account of his travels in 1901.

"Away north, where the land borders the Arctic, there is no vegetation but moss and lichen. Beneath that, southwards, comes the great forest zone, a belt of dense woods two thousand miles wide, running east and west across Asia. But farther south still is the agricultural region, through which I traveled and which the Russian authorities seem ardently anxious to develop. And it is in this region, between the Urals and Lake Baikal, that there are thousands of miles of country as flat as a billiard table, and thousands of miles of pleasantly undulating wooded land—not, I admit, a place to go to in search of picturesque scenery, but about as fair as I have seen, and ripe for agricultural products."

"There is hardly any spring in Siberia, the change from the long winter to the blazing summer being little more than the matter of a fortnight. To talk of a Siberian winter is,

know, to make one shudder. Yet in all the towns I visited people said: 'Why do you come here in summer, when our roads are so dusty? It is in winter we have a good time. It is cold, thirty degrees of frost, but you don't feel it much, for it is so dry and the air so still. The sky is cloudless for month at a time. Then the sledging—ah, it is when the sledging is in full swing you should see a Siberian town."

Twilight Calm

From far the lowings come
Of cattle driven home:
From farther still the wind brings
Siftily
The vast continual murmur of the
sea.
Now loud, now almost dumb.

The gnats whirl in the air,
The evening gnats; and there
The owl opens broad his eyes and
wings to sail
For prey: the bat wakes; and the
shell-less snail
Comes forth clammy and bare...

Remove each single star
Comes out, till there they are
All shining brightly. How the dews
fall damp!
While close at hand the glowworm
Lights her lamp,
Or twinkles from afar.

—Christina Rossetti.

Sincerity

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HERE is a well known passage, in one of Horace's Epistles, to the effect that "Sincerum est nisi vas, quodcumque infundis acesit," which being translated means, "Unless the vessel is clean whatever is put in it goes sour." Now the English word sincere has been gradually evolved from the Latin, sincerus or clean. Its etymology is somewhat doubtful, but of the fact anybody may satisfy himself by the simple process of referring to the half dozen words in the New Testament translated sincere, every one of which more literally means guileless, incorruptible, legitimate, capable of exposure to the light, or something of that kind. Now Mrs. Eddy warns her readers on page 338 of Science and Health, that "the dissection and definition of words, aside from their metaphysical derivation, is not scientific." And anybody who has ever allowed himself to be fascinated by the study of etymology, but has later come to some understanding of Christian Science, knows exactly what she means, and avoids the snare. But where the evolution of a language has left the significance of a word obscure, what the King James translators rendered "not sincerely," Tyndale "not purely," and Wycliffe "not clenly," it becomes what St. Paul calls legitimate, and the translators sincere, true, or faithful, to reach the scientific sense of the word.

Even so little as has been said must be sufficient to make clear to the most casual reader the depth and wealth of scientific meaning behind the word sincere. It means first and last, and all the way between, pure, and Mrs. Eddy, with that extraordinary scientific insight which distinguishes her use of words, reaches the heart of the matter unerringly, without troubling about Greek texts or English translations or versions, where she writes, on page 8 of Science and Health, "If a man, though apparently fervent and prayerful, is impure and therefore insincere, what must be the comment upon him?" Jesus supplied the com-

ment, without beating about the bush demonstration of the fact, and, to the extent of the completeness of the demonstration, lusts against lust, and battles with all animal propensities, for all animal propensities grow out of the belief that life is inherent in matter. If, that is to say, a man did not believe that life was generated physically, he would lose his fear of the loss of human life, his anxiety in the face of sickness, and his incitement to all the sins indulged in for the gratification of physical appetites and the protection of material existence. The death of fear would entail the death of death, and the death of death would necessarily mean the death of all impurities, of the entire gamut of Paul's "works of the flesh," which are these: "Adultery, fornication, uncleanness, lasciviousness, idolatry, witchcraft, hatred, variance, emulations, wrath, strife, seditions, heresies, envyings, murders, drunkenness, revellings and such like." Every one of these is a concomitant of life in matter, and the triumph of purity, the knowledge which made possible the birth of Jesus, would overwhelm them. But human genius would not do this, for human genius is a possible concomitant of every one of them. How true, therefore, was the saying of Mrs. Eddy's that "sincerity is more successful than genius."

Now the very fact that sincerity is purity makes true sincerity devoid of fear, since fear is the very expression of the belief of life in matter. Would a man be guilty of any of the works of the flesh, if he did not believe in the existence of life in matter? Obviously he would not. And it is just because he believes in life in matter that he is capable of fear, which is only an acceptance of suffering in the flesh.

The more sincere, in consequence, a man is, the more completely he must rise superior to fear. Therefore Mrs. Eddy very truly writes, on page 410 of Science and Health, "Christian scientific practice begins with Christ's keynote of harmony, 'Be not afraid!'" Adding, on the succeeding page, "Always begin your treatment by allaying the fear of patients." If you are successful in this, you will calm the fear of your patient resulting from his and the world's belief in the existence of life in matter. "If," Mrs. Eddy continues, "you succeed in wholly removing the fear, your patient is healed." But the measure of your success will be the measure of your own purity; the measure, that is to say, of your sincerity.

SCIENCE
AND
HEALTH
With Key to
the Scriptures

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"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1918

EDITORIALS

The Angelus

There is no phase of persecution more hateful than a religious persecution. The whole history of the world nearly is a concrete example of that statement, the illustrations of which may be traced upwards from the very earliest times. When once men's passions are roused by religious fanaticism, the civilized man falls to the level of the savage, and the Christian cannot be distinguished from the pagan. The natives of tropical Africa, inflicting their tortures on some harmless being under the spell of the witch doctor, have never been a whit more barbarous than the inhabitants of a civilized Christian city gathered in the market place to see a heretic burned. The old Roman pagans, who flung the Christians to the lions in the circus, were infinitely more merciful than the familiars of the Holy Office, subjecting men and women to the devilish tortures of the Inquisition. Nor has the passing of the centuries made much difference in sectarian bitterness other than moderating the fury of sectarian brutality. The early Christians who landed in Britain suffered no more from the flocks of the Druid priests than did their Roman forerunners from the cruelty of the Roman mob. Yet no sooner had those Christians tamed the savagery of the tribesmen of Mercia or the calculated cruelty of the Roman freeman than they proceeded to mete out precisely the same persecution to the heretics who dared question their dogmas or the savages who innocently sinned against them.

It is true that when the Reformation came the stake and the rack rapidly disappeared, but there was substituted for them the fetid cell, the cart-tail, and the pillory. Nor did the triumph of Nonconformity over Episcopacy bring any alleviation, even though the persecutor had himself crossed the Atlantic, and gained his own freedom, with untold suffering. The Quaker found as little toleration from the Puritan as the Puritan had found at the hands of the Bishop, and the Salem gallows tree was scarcely in advance of the pillory in Cheapside. Creeds may come and creeds may go, but trials for heresy have existed down to the present time, and it has been woe to the unfortunate minister whose living has depended upon his adherence to a theology he has become too enlightened to accept.

All this being so, no human being in his senses would wish to fan religious animosity in any way. But all this being so, it is absolutely necessary that those responsible for the public liberties should see that no attempt is made to interfere with those liberties in any way. "It is the common fate of the indolent to see their rights become a prey to the active," declared Curran, in a famous speech over a hundred years ago. "The condition upon which God hath given liberty to man is eternal vigilance; which condition if he break, servitude is at once the consequence of his crime and the punishment of his guilt." Half a dozen words from that famous speech were quoted by ex-Congressman Baker, in the columns of this paper on Thursday last, in referring to the extraordinary action of the United States Senate in passing what has come to be known as the Angelus resolution. And those half-dozen words, "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty," have to be remembered not once or three times a day, but all the time, if the religious liberty gained for mankind at the expense of myriads of lives and oceans of suffering is to be safeguarded.

Had the Angelus resolution been a mere resolution calling for prayers for victory, it would have been sufficiently extraordinary, for the prayers would have had to be made, by innumerable sects, to powers repudiated by certain of their own fellow-citizens and allies, and yet acknowledged by some of their enemies. The Chinaman, the Japanese, the Negro, and the Red Indian would have been appealing for victory, in some instances at all events, to deities repudiated by the Christians of their own country, whilst the Christians of the enemy countries would have been appealing for divine aid to the same divine Being that their fellow-Christians in the United States would be beseeching, but Who was being ignored or repudiated by those citizens of America who were not Christians. This, surely, would have been curious enough, but the situation became much more complicated when the resolution introduced a specific prayer, used by a specific Christian sect, whose theology is rejected by all other Christian sects. In order to show that this is no exaggeration, it is only necessary to quote the first paragraph of the resolution. It runs:—

"Whereas, what is called the Angelus, the practice of prayer for one minute at noon day for the success of our country in the existing war, is being observed in the District of Columbia and some other parts of the United States;"

and continuing from this exordium arrives at the resolution which goes on to request the President to recommend the observance "of the practice of prayer for at least one minute at noon each day to God for victory for our cause in the existing war." Now if the prayer it was intended to recommend was not the Angelus, it must be asked why the name of the Angelus was introduced into the resolution at all. But there can be no question that the suggestion of the Angelus must have been intended, whether the Senate understood it or not, or whether the proposers understood it or not, in the quarter from which the idea originated. And there is no question at all that the Angelus is not only a sectarian prayer, a prayer of the Roman Catholic Church, but that it is a prayer in which no Protestant could any more join than a Roman Catholic could join in innumerable Protestant prayers.

Now the Angelus is fully and fairly defined under its own name in the Encyclopædia Britannica, as follows:—

"A Roman Catholic devotion in memory of the Annunciation. It has its name from the opening words, Angelus Domini nuntiavit Marie. It consists of three texts describing the mystery, recited as versicle and response alternately with the salutation 'Hail, Mary!' (Ave, Maria!).

This Roman Catholic devotion is recited in Roman

Catholic churches three times daily, about six in the morning, at noon, and at six in the evening, at which hours the bell known as the Angelus is rung. Its origin is somewhat uncertain, but it has been ascribed both to Pope Urban II and to John XXII, whilst the triple recitation is declared to have been ordered by that remarkable Christian monarch Louis XI, of France, in 1472. Such being the facts, there can be no question at all that the Senate of the United States, consciously or unconsciously, proposed to the President that he should command by proclamation to the people of the United States a midday prayer, which was to be recited at the hour of the Angelus, and to which the name of the Angelus has been given, or, what is worse, suggested in the preamble to the resolution.

Now nobody imagines, for a single moment, that the Senate of the United States intended to outrage the feelings of the great Protestant majority of the States, or that the House of Representatives would abet them in so doing. Nor does anyone believe that the President, of all men, would issue a proclamation to which any such stigma could attach. But it will be a warning, all the same, to Congress to be very careful of fathering resolutions which have not been most carefully examined. Probably not even Senator Phelan quite recognized what he was doing in associating the President with the resolution on the strength of a letter written by Mr. Tumulty. Nevertheless Senator Phelan, in reading into the record an enraptured and highly colored article, from a Californian paper, on the subject of the resolution, showed in the clearest way the emotionalism of the whole proceeding. But that that emotionalism is in no way shared by the great sane mass of public opinion is quite evident from the nature of the letters persistently reaching this office.

The fact is that the country is sometimes wider awake than its leaders to the insidious danger of any effort, conscious or unconscious, to reconstitute church and state, as well as in being, in the words of the Reverend Mr. Fleming, quite determined that the war shall not be utilized to enthronize any one church in the United States.

The Emperor Karl and the New Sultan

THE Emperor Karl is rapidly developing into such a complete letter writer that one half suspects him of a desire to emulate with the pen that notoriety which the Emperor Wilhelm has won with the spoken word. The "Sixtus" and "Ferdinand" epistles are surely indisputable proofs. But, as though others were needed to establish his reputation firmly with posterity, the Austrian monarch has again burst into epistolary "print." No sooner had the Sultan vanished from the throne than the Austrian Emperor dispatched to his successor a message of congratulation upon his elevation to the exalted position of ruler of the Turkish Empire. It may, of course, be invidious to mention here that, if the reign of the brother of Abdul Hamid is to prove any criterion for that of his successor, it is safe to assume that there will virtually be no moment of his sultanate when he may be said to rule. For Muhammad V was nothing more than a rubber stamp in the hands of Enver Pasha and that ring of assassins who, passing under the name of Young Turks, or the glorified designation, the Committee of Union and Progress, have for years outmatched even the atrocities of Abdul Hamid. To this prospective cipher, then, it is that the young Emperor Karl, perhaps carried away by the notoriety of his now famous injunction to Ferdinand of Rumania, "We kings must stand together," has hastened to send his imperial assurances of friendship. The wires have not favored the world with the full text of the message. They have apparently deleted, if there were any to be deleted, all the epigrams, the neat sayings, the sensational revelations, and left the nations to get on as best they may with some choice imperial bombast which sounds perilously like plagiarism from the trained imperial orator of Berlin. The Sultan is told that the "unconquerable bravery of our armies and the steadfastness of our courageous peoples have strengthened our alliance with Germany and Bulgaria," and he is reminded of the iniquity of the enemy, who "quite openly wishes to destroy or to disintegrate our states."

In the shameless alliance of the Austrian Hapsburgs with the unspeakable Turk, the Emperor finds himself pledged to an attitude of hypocrisy and brutal disregard of civilization's obligations from which he may be secretly praying to be delivered. In assuring the Turk of the perfect solidarity between their empires, the Hapsburg is undoubtedly carrying out the dictates of Germany's imperialistic policies. But he thereby flouts the lessons of history, when he acquiesces in the policy of the Turk. The Austrian and the Ottoman are historical enemies. Austria's one really great moment in history was when her armies, drawn up before the gates of Vienna, and commanded by the Pole Sobieski, held back the tide of Turkish conquest which had subjugated the Balkans and threatened to overrun the whole of Europe. For that one signal service to humanity Austria won the gratitude of Europe. But she herself has wiped out the memory of her good deed, by her consistent policy of duplicity and self-seeking. She has sought to be the heir of the Turk in the Balkans, to replace conquest by conquest, oppression by oppression. And now she has not scrupled to link herself with the Turk in his dreams of an empire in the East. One calls them dreams, for, let the Central Empires win or let them go down in defeat, there is less hope for the Turk of preserving his empire than for his Austrian consort and abettor.

Coal and the Breweries

WHILE legitimate manufacturing concerns and law-abiding individuals in the United States have been met on every side by all sorts of restrictions in regard to coal, during the last ten months, and have thereby been subjected to inconvenience, business loss, discomfort, and hardship, one obnoxious industry, that of brewing, has been permitted to draw upon the coal mines at the rate of 3,100,000 tons annually. While the Fuel Administration has been issuing edicts prescribing all sorts of

limitations for ordinary consumers, because of an alleged shortage of transportation facilities, 200 railroad freight cars have been constantly employed in hauling coal to the breweries.

It has apparently only just occurred to the Fuel Administration that this state of things should be changed, and an order has been issued by Dr. Garfield, the Federal Fuel Commissioner, indorsed by Mr. Baruch, chairman of the War Industries Board, and by Mr. Hoover, the Federal Food Administrator, with the approval of the President, to the effect that the breweries will not be supplied with coal for the manufacture of their products after their present stock of raw material is exhausted.

Their present stock of raw material, principally grain of which the people and the armies of the countries engaged in war with autocracy are much in need, is estimated to be sufficient to keep the breweries running for eight months. In other words, an industry pronounced non-essential, and looked upon by government and people alike as being harmful, although practically interdicted, is to be given eight months of grace that it may consume 2,000,000 tons of coal in transforming millions of bushels of precious grain into a harmful beverage.

Why this consideration for the brewers? Why, under the war powers of the government, should they be given eight months, eight weeks, or even eight days, to get out of business? Aside from the immeasurable social evil their trade has wrought, have they not, in many instances, been sympathizers with the nation's enemy, contributors to the enemy's propaganda? Neither the Fuel nor the Food Administration can be oblivious of the fact that beer has camouflaged disloyalty in several parts of the United States since the country entered the war.

How can Dr. Garfield reconcile the remarkable leniency of the Fuel Commission toward the breweries with the drastic orders from the same source concerning the use of coal by useful industries and private citizens? If people, other than brewers, must burn wood, which in many localities is much more expensive than coal for heating purposes, until December 1, because of an alleged shortage in the coal supply, why should the breweries be permitted to draw from that supply 2,000,000 additional tons of coal, to be used in the manufacture of an article which the country has condemned? By what mode of reasoning, in other words, has the Fuel Administrator reached the conclusion that a nation which is doing its utmost to display its antagonism to breweries will cheerfully continue to make sacrifices that the interests of those establishments may be advanced?

The Punt

IT WAS surely a happy thought which prompted some nameless Briton to take in hand the flat-bottomed, graceful boat known as the punt, and artfully fashion out of it that remarkable pleasure boat, the punt! Without stem or keel or stern-post to aid him, he constructed at one end a sloping runway for poling the craft through the shallows, and at the other a flat counter for the purpose of paddling it through the depths or in mid-stream. Then, in the thwarts, where ordinarily a rower would sit, he spread a carpet of cushions and pillows inviting to luxurious outstretched ease, and lo, the queen of British river craft was there!

In the popular estimation, the boat peculiar to the River Thames, or the streams at Oxford and Cambridge, is essentially an English institution. It has the quality of leisure characteristic of these rivers, and repeats and crystallizes in its exterior the Briton's characteristic attributes. It has common sense. It wastes no time on nonessentials. It is steady and reliable, and above all it has that ubiquitous British quality which only the word "comfort" can convey. Slanderers there are who point to its ungainly lines, its needless weight and bulk, its tendency to crawl and loiter, and the general atmosphere of languor and gondola-like dolce far niente which seems to pervade it. But these are labels at which this flat-bottomed, primitive-looking craft can well afford to laugh. For, though it lack the trim of the Thames skiff or gig, or the speed of the Canadian canoe or the outrigger, the punt has none of their discomforts or attendant risks, and in its surprisingly quick response to its master's will, it recalls the catboat or its aristocratic cousin of Venice.

But the punt is intolerant of the amateur. It resents the inadequate human propeller, for whom it usually has a few totally unexpected surprises. Let the beginner, for instance, attempt to paddle, and he may find the punt making for that side of the river which he is endeavoring to avoid. Or it may begin to gyrate and twist, to shoot forward when he would fain go back or stop, or it will drift just when he confidently assures himself he has it under full control. In short, like the Irishman's proverbial pig, it is almost sure to persist in a course the very opposite of what was intended, until, adrift helplessly in mid-stream, or aground on some inhospitable island or shoal, the amateur pilot frantically appeals to some one to rescue him. In poling, it may be said that his initial attempts will be attended with no greater success, though his experiences undoubtedly will be more varied. The long pole, with its iron tip, which he must thrust into the bottom of the river, is an elusive creature of wondrous humors and subtle tricks. It demands sympathy and understanding, without which it develops an inordinate desire to float instead of sinking, to twist in one's hands, to get foul of the boat, and either to precipitate its owner into the river or calmly to wrench itself from his grasp and peacefully float away shoreward, while he stands helplessly looking on.

One might surely say that the true virtue of the punt lies in its essentially social qualities. It has raised the picnic to a fine art. It has encouraged the student, the thinker, the poet, the artist to ply their calling, and whoever saw any of these craftsmen following their bent in a skiff or a canoe! Though it courts solitude, it cheerfully accommodates a family. It takes life philosophically, and teaches the lesson that some of us fail to grasp, that the hour of leisure may be the one most fraught with real profit, that profit which comes of reflection and introspection, combined with a reasonable amount of agree-

able toil in the open. With the punt tied up to a grassy bank and shaded by an overhanging limb of a tree, there comes the temptation to draw out a book, a manuscript, or the tools of one's craft. The informing or creative moment is possible in no other type of small boat. The skiff and its kin demand physical toil. They lure to speed, competition, and those common interests which should have been left on shore. But the punt never wholly forgets its mission and its message.

Notes and Comments

THE papers, and their name was many, which took Dr. von Kuehmann's resignation at its face value, are now, in the light of subsequent events, hurriedly explaining away their previous utterances. It is a little hard on their readers, but perhaps those readers appreciate the nimbleness of political acrobatics.

THE small band of Germans who, with nothing to gain and everything to lose, from a German standpoint, have broken away from the "system," and taken their stand on the side of humanity, grows steadily if slowly. Rosa Luxemburg, Karl Liebknecht, Wilhelm Muehlon, Prince Lichnowsky, perhaps, and now Count Max Montgelas, very certainly, have done and said great and courageous things on the side of righteousness. True, for every time they speak millions of Germans still shout to the contrary, but the world hears the exceptional voices well enough above the din, whilst everything said in line with righteousness can, of course, never be affected by any statements to the contrary. The world is beginning to understand, as never before, the story of the storm, the earthquake, and the fire, and, after them all, the "still small voice."

THOSE jewelers in the United States, who have been advertising "solid platinum wedding rings" are likely to receive sharp attention from Washington. Platinum is extremely scarce, while the demand for it by the nations at war is constantly increasing. Seventy-five per cent of the supply has been commandeered by the United States Government, it being the understanding that the trade would need the other 25 per cent in order to carry on industry. But it does not appear that solid platinum wedding rings are a necessity while gold rings can be made to do quite as well, and while silver, copper, and even iron, wedding rings are being used in other countries.

FOLLOWING the example set by renaming the Avenue du Trocadero the Avenue President Wilson, Paris has renamed other thoroughfares of the French capital after reigning monarchs of the Allies. An example of this is the conversion of the Avenue de l'Alma into Avenue George V. Furthermore, the Quai de la Conference will be known as Course Albert I; and Avenue d'Antin will become Avenue Victor Emmanuel III, while the Rue Pierre Charron will be styled Rue Peter I de Serbie. It is to be hoped that the Parisian Council will not take it into its head to continue the custom on any extended scale, else the Parisian, trying to orient himself by the familiar "Botin," will find himself in a quandary indeed.

AN OLD GARDEN

Daffodils and tulips

In the spring,

Iris and the fragrance

Yellow lilies bring;

Poppies

Roses

Hollyhocks

Along the moss-grown walks,

Asters

Dahlia

Marigolds

With their spicy pungent stalks:

The gentle dripping, dropping

of the waterfall

Slipping through the arch

Beneath the sheltering wall.

Do you speak for peace?

It is there

Memories

Friendship

Love,

All are there.

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THE Belgian King and Queen flew to England in an aeroplane in order to attend the silver wedding anniversary observance of the King and Queen of England. The Belgian rulers are the first king and queen who have ever descended upon England's shores out of the skies. But doubtless many a child, with its head full of fairy lore, will exclaim, on reading of King Albert's exploit, that there is nothing new in that, since kings and queens in the fairy books have long been making flights through the air in far more wonderful ways than in an aeroplane.

THE Hungarians loudly protest that the Austrians sacrificed them on the Piave and elsewhere, in the recent débâcle of the Austrian Army. Hungary has always been the barracks of the monarchy, it is true; but as for years there has been an economic and political war between the two races, in which the Austrian has usually come off worse, this sacrifice of Hungarian soldiers may be a feature of a pleasant little game of tit-for-tat on Austria's part. Certainly the war plainly shows that no love whatever has been lost between the two great divisions of the Empire.

It is announced that the National War Garden Commission of Washington, D. C., has offered prizes amounting to \$10,000 in Thrift stamps for the best canned vegetables grown in United States war gardens. Of course, canned vegetables cannot be grown in war gardens, or in gardens of any kind, but it is safe to say that in awarding the prizes no advantage will be taken of this or of any other little technicality.